



PRIZE WINNERS FOR OCTOBER.

R. B. Hill, First Prize. Millicent Olmstead, Second Prize. Aubertine W. Moore, Third Prize. F. E. Rurnham, Fourth Prize, Ward Gould, Fifth Prize.

COURAGE AND COURAGE.

WRITTEN FOR COMPORT BY R. B. HILL.

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FTER the last fight before Santiago a group of Rough Riders were discussing the bravery displayed by our troops as compared with that of the Spaniards, and finally courage in general became the theme of conversation.

"I believe there is courage and courage," said a cowboy from the western plains. "I believe some men are brave under certain circumstances, what is commonly called 'cowardly' under others, in fact-

"I don't agree with you," said another. "In my opinion if one is really brave the emergency is all that is necessary to cause its exhibition. This was expressed by the little lad, who, when asked on a certain occasion how he could act so bravely, replied, "It wasn't me; it just braved itself." And so, too, if one is cowardly, it is just as sure to display itself."

"Well, in a general way I rather agree with you," said the first speaker; "still I know of one instance to prove the truth of what I have said, and I suppose there are others."

"That so?" said the other. "Let us have it, then. I'm always willing to descend from the abstract to the concrete. Tell us about this strange anomaly-who and what he was.'

"His name was Bruce Anthony. He put in his appearance on the plains about four years ago, and his initiation was like this: A crowd of us, headed as usual by Big Jim Todd, dashed into Saloonville, as we called the place, whooping and yelling and shooting off our guns. We had three months' pay in our pockets, and meant to have a good time. When we went into O'Shea's bar one of the first things we saw was this young tender-foot, sitting quietly in a corner. Todd pounced on him like a coyote on a lamb, and ordered him to set up drinks for the crowd. He did so, but declined to take one himself. If anything this was worse than if he had refused to 'set 'em up,' and the way Todd villified and abused him was pitiful; at least, the way he took it was pitiful. He was as pule as death, his lips trembled and he could hardly stand. At last Todd wound up by knocking him down with his fist. When he got up he was like a different man, and looking Todd straight in the eyes he said as calmly as I'm talking now, 'I hope you are through.' I may be and may not. Why?' replied Todd taking a step backward, and dropping his hand on the butt of his six-shooter. 'Because this is very unpleasant—to me. I came west in search of friends, employment and health, and I must say I have received sorry encouragement thus far as regards the first, and the blow I've just received is not conducive to the last; hope, however, to succeed better in the pride rebelled at the change? This was the third. Can any of you tell me where I can find conclusion I reached, and the next day I put Mr. Frank Gordon's ranch?

""What do you want to know that for?" asked Todd.

"I have a letter to him from one of his schoolboy friends asking him to give me some thing to do.'

"'We belong on Gordon's ranch,' answered Todd, 'and we don't want no such cattle as you around. We've got no use for scrub stock. And if you're looking for good health you'd better go somewhere else; your health at Gordon's would be mighty bad while it lasted, and we don't need you, anyway.'

"'I must try it, though,' said the young fellow; 'perhaps I'm not so green as you think. Of course I can't ride and shoot like you fellows, but I have some foundation to build on in both cases.'

"And this proved to be true, for Mr. Gordon seemed glad to see him and give him employment. He proved himself to be a good shot and rider, as they do those things in the east, and in a few months he was one of the best all-round cowpunchers on the ranch. and no man in that whole section-not even Todd- was quicker or handier with his six-

shooter. We put him through a tough expe- thing I was sure-she loved him, but which rience, but he never shirked a duty or a danger, and at the end of a few months we had all learned to like him mightily-all except Jim Todd. He was assistant foreman, and never to Lucy, which he had spoken of doing. The missed a chance of brow-beating and bullying Anthony. Time and again I've seen him stand pale and with downcast eyes while Todd abused him; then next thing he'd be taking his life in his hand and doing something reckless. Several times we saw him do such things as we had never seen Todd do. And he never did or said anything that would make a woman blush.

"I said we all learned to like Bruce except Todd, but there was another notable exception, Miss Lucy Gordon, or 'Lucy' as I called her, for I knew her from a baby almost and have held her before me on my horse many a time. From the first she ignored Bruce's existence, and I knew Todd had told her what, had happened in the saloon. She didn't know what fear was herself, and such a thing as cowardice in a man she could not tolerate for a moment. Todd was madly in love with her, and though I knew there was no chance for him, he and some others seemed to think there was.

"So things went along for about two years, when I noticed that Bruce who was of a happy bright disposition, began to droop and lose spirit. We two had become very chummy, and I got after him about it, and when he told me what the trouble was I felt like a fool for not having guessed it long before.

" 'Idiot! Fool, that I am! I am in love with Miss Gordon,' he exclaimed; 'I, whom she calls that poor coward! Whom she has seen humiliated time after time by that-that redheaded, black-hearted brute Todd. As long as I could be near her, see her occasionally I could stand the fact of her ignoring me; but now that passive contempt is turned into active scorn, I cannot bear it; I am going away. And oh, Sid, when I am gone, don't let her marry that fellow. I'm not worthy of her, I know, but neither is he. I try to be, and he does not. You have known her so long, you have influence with her; keep her from it!'

"I told him I couldn't answer for a woman's whims, but that I didn't think there was any danger of her marrying Todd. Then I asked him the direct question, why it was he cringed before such a man. 'Ah! Sid,' he replied, 'I know that you, like she and the rest, consider me a coward, and perhaps it is natural; but I like to think, God grant that I am right in thinking, that with me it is a natural infirmity as cross-eyes or hair-lip would be. Each of my grandfathers killed a man, my father narrowly escaped doing the same thing. lieve I was born with a morbid horror of taking human life. It is not the feeling of being hurt, you have seen enough of me to know that, but a single dread of being overcome and of taking the life of a fellow-man. And yet, although you will doubtless find it hard to believe, the fact that I came near killing a man was the immediate cause of my coming west. For years, indeed from the days of our boyhood, he had treated me much as this Todd has since my coming here, and I never resented it. At last one day he attacked a much smaller, weaker man, and seemed on the point of killing him, when I sprang to the rescue, and ere I knew it had seriously injured him. And I feel that this spirit is latent within me. I have longed for this fellow to give me an opportunity of the same kind that I might redeem myself in her eyes, but it has not come and I can wait no longer. I have notified Mr. Gordon of my intention to leave at the end of the month.

"I tried to dissuade him, but could see that his mind was fully made up. Before going west I had studied law, and during that period and afterwards I had studied human nature pretty closely. While Bruce was talking the question suggested itself as to the why and wherefore of Lucy's change of attitude toward him. If her contempt had passed from the passive to the active state, what had caused it? Was it not because she felt that she was becoming interested in him, and her woman's my conclusion to the test. Making the opportunity to be near her, I said:

" 'Bruce Anthony tells me he is going to leave us the last of the month."

"She started and the color left her face as

she asked falteringly, 'W-h-y?' " " 'You are driving him away, and if you

will take the advice of an old friend you won't The color flushed her face now and her eyes

flashed, as she exclaimed: " 'What possible difference does his going or remaining, make to me, do you suppose? What interest can I have in a pitiful coward like

"But even as she spoke the word her lips trembled and tears filled her eyes. 'Oh! if he were only brave! Only brave!' she moaned, wringing her hands.

"'Brave' I retorted, 'Take him altogether he is the bravest man I know-too brave to think or say aught disparaging of women; too brave to take advantage of another man's infirmity or disease to make him suffer.'

"Then I told her what Bruce had told me, and

would win, love or pride, I could not say.

"I did not tell Bruce what had occurred, but urged him not to leave without saying good-by day arrived and I saw him ride toward the house to tell them good-by. Little Tot, as we called her, Mr. Gordon's baby girl of four years saw him coming and running to meet him begged to be taken up for a ride.. I saw him bend down and lift her in his arms, and then ride on to the piazza where Lucy was sitting. He dismounted and the child led the horse away to munch the grass. Removing his hat he went up the steps to her side and extended his hand. Before she could take it, had she intended, a horseman galloped up and throwing himself from his horse, strode up the steps. I saw Todd, for it was he, cast a quick glance toward Bruce, before which he stepped back with averted face. Then the other two seemed to ignore his presence altogether, and my heart burned hot within me as I saw him standing there and felt that his last chance was gone, and that perhaps the villain had won.

"So absorbed were we all that we failed to notice a great cloud of dust, which came from beyond, until it was almost opposite the ranch Then we all saw it at once and realized what it was-the stampede of a great herd of cattle next to a prairie fire one of the grandest, most terrible sights on the Western prairie. They would pass almost within a stone's throw of the ranch, and merciful Heavens! Tot was right in their path.

"'Save her! Save her!' cried Lucy, spring-

ing up and pointing with quivering finger. "'Too late now,' answered Todd. 'No earthly power could-

"Cowards! Will you stand here and see her killed before your eyes? Then I will save her!' and she started forward.

"But Bruce was before her. 'Stay where you are!' he thundered, already half-way to his horse. With a bound he was upon the animal's back and dashing toward the apparently doomed little one. She appeared to realize her danger and ran toward him with outstretched arms. He reached her, leaned down and irrigating ditches of its farms, was supplied. caught her to his heart, and turned his horse's head-but too late; they were swallowed up in that cloud of dust, cut to pieces beneath those sharp hoofs! No, no! They had disappeared only for a moment. The gallant horseman It is with t dashed from the dust-cloud bearing his precious burden safe in his arms.

Lucy, pressing her to her heart and covering her face with kisses.

"'Won't you say good-by now?' asked Bruce again holding out his hand. The girl caught it in both her own, and whispered:

"'Can you forgive me? And-and you won't

go away, will you?'

"Softly as she had spoken, Todd saw, heard and understood. 'Curse you, I'll kill you both!' he hissed, his hand going to his pistol. But quick as was hate, love was even quicker, and Bruce's weapon spoke the fractional part of a second the sooner, and Todd for once missed his aim and lurched forward with a pistol bullet through his body. It was all beautifully done and when I got through hugging Bruce he was rather limp.'

"I suppose," said one of the listeners, "your hero and heroine were married soon and lived happily together ever after?"

"They were married not very long afterwards and will, no doubt, live together happily to the end of time."

"And what became of Todd?" asked another. "O, he left for parts unknown as soon as he was able to travel," answered Gordon. "He was a good deal of a hog, it is true, but he knew when he had enough."

"Strikes me that your friend Anthony is rather curiously mixed in his composition, but as you say he is such a stickler for duty and for taking the part of the oppressed, why didn't he come with you fellows? If any people have ever been oppressed it is these Cubans.'

"Well, he was very anxious to come, but you see his wife was not in-that is, she wasn't willing for him to leave her just now. I'm looking for an important letter from him now by every mail and if Jepson don't bring me one this evening I'll be disappointed. Here he is now. A letter for me, you say? Many thanks, old boy! This is the one, postmarked about a month ago, and eays-in large letters, 'A BOY! His mother and himself doing well. He sends you a kiss.' Well, that's mighty good news. and if I live to return I'll carry him a souvenir."

St. Vitus Dance, One bottle Dr. M.M.Fenner's Specific cures. By mail. Send for Circular, Fredonic. N.Y.



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LEARN TELEGRAPHY

when I left her I hoped for the best. Of one Address Fisk Telegraph School, Lebanon. Pa.

THE FRESCO OF SAN JOSE.

WRITTEN FOR COMPORT BY MILLICENT OLMSTEAD.

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ERHAPS some of you know that in the near vicinity of San Antonio, where Miss Lathrop and I spent our winter, there is a chain of remarkable old atructures called the Missions.

They were settlements of buildings enclosed with a wall chief of which were a chapel and the cloisters, and cells of the reverend fathers who built these cases in the wilderness for the conversion and protection of the tribes of aborigines that roamed the southern wastes.

They were more incredible than one can describe, when one remembers that they were reared in solitudes, the nearest civilization being Mexico or the lower part of California. Yet these edifices were finished in a perfect and magnificent way, the fathers themselves being the civil engineers, architects, stonemasons, carpenters, sculptors and artists during their erection, the farmers, apothecaries, priests and protectors, when once the Mission was

There are five of these Missions, situated from two to four miles apart, extending from the old church of the Alamo in the heart of the city, to the farthest Mission some ten miles away. They were all originally connected by ditches or aqueducts containing clear running water, from which each Mission, as well as the

The Alamo itself is not numbered in the chain of Missions, of which the original plan, was, I think, to form links to reach even to

It is with the second Mission outside of the city, about four miles away, with which I have to deal in my tale. This is by far the most "Saved, thank God! O, baby, baby!' cried luxurious of the five, but it is in a terrible state of ruin. Its vicissitudes have been many, not the least of which was the quartering of United States troops there at one time in the bloody history of the State of Texas.

Once upon a time, (I am going to say that be-

cause it is the way all right-minded fairy tales begin, and I cannot know but that you may consider this one.) But let me tell my story, first. Once upon a time, on a Sunday morning, Constance and I set out to view the Missions. We were quite alone that day, except for a willing nag that pulled our phaeton. We could not miss our way, for it was almost a straight road. We did not stop at the first Mission, inasmuch as we had been there before, and had climbed all over it. It is in a comparatively good state of repair, and has a family of market gardeners and florists living in its cloisters, with a duck and chicken yard in an angle of the church, which in a large degree takes from the romantic interest of the place. We drove directly to San Jose.

Now San Jose has lost a large part of its roof. In front of the facade is a Mexican buryingground, where rude crosses with bead wreaths and much gilding stand tawdrily awry. A few

A PECULIAR REMEDY

Something About the New Discovery for Curing Dyspepsia.

(From Mich. Christian Advocate.)

The Rev. F. I. Bell, a highly esteemed minister residing in Weedsport, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in a recent letter writes as follows: "There has never been anything that I have taken that has relieved the Dyspepsia from which I have suffered for ten years except the new remedy called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Since taking them I have had no distress at all after eating and again after long years can sleep well. Rev. F. I. Bell, Weedsport, N. Y., formerly Idalia,

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a remarkable remedy, not only because it is a certain cure for all forms of indigestion, but because it seems to act as thoroughly in old chronic cases of Dyspepsia as well as in mild attacks of indigestion or biliousness. A person has dyspepsia simply because the stomach is overworked, all it wants is a harmless vegetable remedy to digest the food and thus give it the work red. digest the food and thus give it the much need-

ed rest.

This is the secret of the success of this peculiar remedy. No matter how weak or how much disordered the digestion may be Stuart's Dys-pepsia Tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. New life and energy is given not only to the stomach but to every organ and nerve in the body.

A trial of this splendid medicine will con-vince the most skeptical that Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles can be cured. Send for little book on Stomach mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. So popular has the remedy become that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can now be obtained at any drug store at 50c. per package.

GIRLS and Boys earn jewelry, sporting goods easy. Write for list. Excelsior Bluing Co., 58 LaSalle St., Chicago.

curious Mexicans poked their noses out of their doors as we hitched our horse to a broken railing. They were quite a distance from us, their houses built into the fallen remnants of the stone protection wall. That part of the old pile still roofed over proved to be locked, and so, as we could not get in there, we contented ourselves with peering in through the windows and convenient cracks and crannies. It looked sufficiently spooky for us to glance at each other and whisper:

"Shouldn't you suppose this place would be haunted by the ghosts of the past?"

Then one of us remarked cheerfully and aloud as we turned away:

"Of course it's haunted. It couldn't live up to its pretentions as a real, antiquated ruin if it wasn't."

The old cells, however, were accessible in their half-unroofed condition, and we sat down in one of them, on some blocks of stone fallen from the wall. Gothic arched doorways diwided the rows of cells one from the other, and on the crumbling plaster walls, and in the wide arched doorways we found the faded remains of an elaborate fresco work in reds and

As we sat there idly chatting, the soft glow of clouded sunlight drifting in upon us, I noticed a brown film come before my eyes, as I looked towards the doorway. I rubbed my eyes, and glanced away. It was gone. Then I gazed again at the doorway. There was the brown mist again, slightly defined in shape, which seemed to be that of a cowled monk.

I stopped in the middle of the remark I was making, and glanced uneasily at Constance. She was sitting stiff and staring towards the doorway. I looked again. The figure was distinct now, a monk standing in the opening between us and the only exit, the windows being still iron-barred, and the walls too high

"Constance," I whispered, "Do you see it too?"

She nodded.

"What do you see?" I persisted.

"A ghost!" she gasped.

And there we sat, the creeps running up and down our backs, and the hairs of our heads pricking up like porcupine quills. Yet it was a very plain looking ghost after all, with little appearance of evil intent. He stood profile to us, with his cowl drawn, so that we could not see his face, and appeared to be busy at the wall of the arch.

Familiarity with the apparition at length removed our terrible first fear. We shifted our positions a little, and Constance suggested that perhaps he was real after all.

"Speak to him," I proposed.

And she, whose nerve seemed pretty steady chirped out rather nervously, "Good-morning."

Not a response of any kind from him. "Humph," we grunted, losing much more of our fright, "Conservative old spook!"

What do you suppose he's doing?" asked

Constance. So we arose, and hand in hand stepped across

towards the spectre. Two steps took us quite near enough, and we could see that he was painting on the faded design frescoed within the arch. His hand traced the curves and sweeps of the pattern with almost magical swiftness, leaving bold strokes of red where the brush passed. In his left hand held downwards like a cup, was a little thick, red paintpaint, was it-I looked intently.

"Constance," I muttered, clutching her by the shoulder, "It's blood!"

We both shuddered, and gripped each other as close as we possibly could.

"Oh, let's get out of it," we murmured quite uselessly. But there we stood, our fear awful again in its paralyzing power.

Steadily from a cut in his wrist the red blood ran drop by drop into the cup of his hand.

Suddenly the apparition spoke. "Do not fear me," it said; but our fright only doubled, and

I nearly shricked. Constance held my hand firmly.

short a time," went on the voice. It seemed sent me a descriptive list of questions, also hyscarcely to shake the still air, so breathless, so gienic rules. I carried these out as best I could night. 'It shall be done,' I cried. I opened a rarified it seemed, yet reaching our hearts if but I thought myself incurable, as I suffered so not our ears with the certainty of the vibration much from pain under my ribs and an empty It lasted until I saw my work almost complete, of a violin string. And, it was a woman's voice, by all that is mysterious! Even as I thought this, she turned and the hood dropped away from her face. Of all the beautiful sights I ever beheld, that face was the loveliest, if the most unearthly. The white of it had the transparency of some pure marbles, with blue eyes shining with the depth and fire of sapphires. and bands of pale hair bound in strand after strand around her head.

"I can only come once in your year," she murmured, "and my work is ar from done."

Her remarks came in snatches, as she worked on relentlessly.

"My vow was to finish the frescoing of this church. I vowed-and J must accomplish. I was alone here, in this wild and desolate place. The fathers sent me. They did not know I was a woman. I was only an artist-i wore monk's robes. I made a vow and it holds immortally. I was jealous of the church-I loved a man. Do you know how it is to love-to love-to love?" she cried louder, glancing at us over her shoulder, almost scorn in her eyes as she implied our ignorance.

A FAMILIAR VERDICT.

"KILLED HIMSELF IN A FIT OF DES-PONDENCY."

A Theory of Suicide Sustained by Medical Evidence.

Is there any relation to be traced between the prevalence of "stomach trouble" and the prevalence of suicide "while in a despondent state of mind?" That is a question which only an observant person would ask, but, being asked, it suggests a very important field of inquiry.

Every dyspeptic knows what it is to feel that dull cloud of despondency settle down on the mind as a fog settles down on the sea or wraps itself about the mountain climber. The blue is wiped out of the sky, the green fades from the grass, the sun is blotted from the heavens. There is a sense of fear and dread of impending danger. Forms seen through this fog of the



mind are magnified and distorted, looming large and threatening like the scepter of the Brocken. It's a miserable feeling; miserable for the sufferer, miserable for his friends and for his family. Does that condition of depression ever come to a man or woman without causing the cry in the secret heart,

"I WOULD THAT I WERE DEAD?"

And if the condition becomes more frequent, the rifts in the fog more rare, does not the thought of self-destruction haunt the depressed mind? Like some evil peeping face which flattens itself against the window and watches us as we cat, like evil eyes that burn through the darkness of the sleepless hours and hold the gaze in terrified fascination, so this thought of self-destruction haunts the despondent mind and, like the ghost of Banquo, "will not down."

These are facts. They are common facts. Is it any wonder that some day in such a fog of mind, haunted and hounded by this one thought of escape from a life of misery, the man sends a bullet into the aching heart and stills it? He may be rich, his family may adore him, his friends may be legion. But through the fog of this depression he sees poverty stalking him. His "foes are those of his own household," he thinks, and those who call him friend are plotting his ruin.

SUICIDAL DESPONDENCY

is a common result of a diseased condition of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition from which the dyspeptic suffers. There is a relation to be traced between suicide from despondency and the despondent condition of the mind so common to the victim of "stomach trouble" in some of its forms. In the large correspondence of Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., the feature of mental suffering is always prominent in the letters of those who are seeking a cure from diseases which affect the digestive and nutritive system. This will be noted in the letter which follows:

"I was afflicted with what the doctors called nervous indigestion. Took medicine from my family physician to no avail. In looking over one of Dr. Pierce's Memorandum Books," writes Mr. Thos. G. Lever, of Lever, Richmond Co., S. C., "I found my case described exactly. feeling in my stomach. At night would have cold or hot feet and hands alternately. I was getting very nervous and suffered a great deal mentally, thinking that death would soon claim me. Always expected something unusual to take place; was irritable and impatient, and greatly reduced in flesh. I could scarcely eat anything that would not produce a bad feeling in my stomach. After some hesitation, owing to my prejudices against patent medicines, I decided to try a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pellets.' After taking several bottles of each, found I was improving. I continued for six months or more, off and on. I have to be careful yet, at times, of what I eat, in order that I may feel good and strong. I fully believe if any one suffering with indigestion, or torpid liver, or chronic cold, would take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets' and observe a few simple hygienic rules. they would soon be greatly benefited, and with a little perseverance would be entirely cured.'

IT DOES NOT SURPRISE US to see some implement made by man do the

work it was made to do. We'd be surprised if it fa'led. Once in a while some ambitious Darius Oreen invents a flying machine that will not fly. Once in a while some Keely motor refuses to "mote" to any practical purpose. But for the most part the things contrived and invented by man do just what they were made to do; the saw eats into the resinous log, the rudder steers the battleship, the fuse explodes the charge which topples down tons on tons of ore.

Why should it be any wonder then, that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition? It was made to cure just these diseases, and the wonder would be if it failed to cure. It is not a cure-all. It often cures "liver trouble," "heart trouble," "head trouble," "nerve trouble," "lung trouble," and many another ill that troubles the human body. But it cures these forms of disease remote from the stomach because they really root in the stomach. When the stomach is cured the heart, liver, lungs, brain and nerves, whichever organ may be affected by the stomach is cured through the stomach.

IT'S NO EXPERIMENT

to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of diseases of the stomach and other diseases originating in a diseased stomach. The cure follows almost as an arithmetical certainty. It's almost as sure that "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure as that two and two make four. We say almost as sure, because as a matter of record two people in every hundred do fail of a perfect cure. But the ninetyeight people in that hundred who use "Golden Medical Discovery" fairly and faithfully, are perfectly and permanently cured.

The record of cures made by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery covers a period of more than thirty years and the treatment and cure of more than half a million people.

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce absolutely without fee or charge. All correspondence treated as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A TEMPERANCE MEDICINE.

The fact is especially underscored that "Golden Medical Discovery" is absolutely and altogether a temperance medicine in the most extreme meaning of the term temperance. It is as free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics as it is from whiskey and alcohol in every form.

There is no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." Let no mercenary merchant impose on you with a remedy which will pay him better but which will not cure you.

GIVEN AWAY.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. This great work should be in the hands of every man and woman who values physical health and mental happiness. It is a large volume, containing 1008 pages and over 700 illustrations. It can be had bound in cloth or in paper. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper binding, or 31 stamps for durable cloth covers, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Yes, I loved him-but he gave his love to the church. Do you know how I felt?" She lifted her hands with such a gesture of woe that the little cupful of blood spattered out upon the wall.

While waiting for the slow dripping to refill the little cup, she turned to us.

"That was my sin and I must make expiation My confessor said, my life to the church for being jealous of it. Think! It held all that I loved, so I vowed to give my life to it, to decorate the walls of a church, for I had a knowledge of art beyond many artists. I was sent here, here where I learned he was to come in charge of the Mission."

The little cup was filling now, and she fell to

vork again. "I had finished all but this cell. This was to be his. Ah, I worked till my red paint failed. "And do not hinder me, for oh! I have so I wrote to you and made a statement. You Months' journeys to the nearest city in Mexico, no one to send, and he was coming in a fortvein in my arm, and used the blood for the red. when my strength gave way. . . This doorway was still undone. . . The fortnight waned; my strength was at an end. If I did not finish I must come again and again from the life beyond the flesh until my vow was completed."

The figure was wavering from side to side; the brush fell from the bloodless hand. We trained forward to hear her last words.

"I was dying-when-he-She fell, but not before we had sprung to her side and together caught her in our arms. We ank to our knees with our singular burden, and only then found another figure kneeling at her side, with one arm under her. It was another monkish form, that of a man, whose face drawn with anguish we could just discern beneath his hood.

Our hands touched him as we clasped the artist; a smile flickered at her lips for one exquisite moment and then, before we could recall our fright or amazement in the presence of such strange sights, they had slipped into the ether within our hands, and we girls knelt face to face clasping each other.

We rose to our feet beneath the doorway. The design in blood was already brown and dry as if years had rubbed its color from it.

Then we saw that the design was complete. She had fulfilled her vow!

As we came again under the open sky an aged, tottering Mexican woman was patting our horse's nose. She gave us a sharp look from her black eyes and held out her withered hand. We did not meet her glance nor speak to her, but dropped our coins in her palm, and drove away with our fantastic memory undis-

A KING OF THE FOREST.

WRITTEN FOR COMPORT BY AUBERTINE W. MOORE,

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IONS of all sizes, colors and degrees have been encountered by military men in Algerian campaigns, but never beneath African or any other skies has the king of beasts appeared under aspect. more fantastic than in an adventure related by Captain Grimblot, a French army officer. The scene is located

in the heart of the desert, near the oasis of Opargia during the campaign of 1869.

Captain Grimblot. with his aid Ben Dris.

the Arab chief, commanded the advance guard of an important expedition. Round about them lay an immense plain, dotted here and there with hillocks sparsely overgrown with dry heather, prickly shrubs and stunted brush

Since early morning the men had been marching beneath a sun that towered like a devastating conqueror above their heads. Their skin was parched. Their tongues clove to the roofs of their mouths. The air seemed

Suddenly one of the Turkish guards, or Spahis as they were called, exclaimed:

"Captain! My captain! A lion!"

"Where?" asked Captain Grimblot.

"Yonder-to the right-not 50 metres distant."

"Captain! I am going to shoot him," the Spahi added presently.

"You shall do nothing of the kind," said the captain, peremptorily. "But, Captain," implored the Spahi, "I shall

be dishonored in the eyes of all my comrades if I do not salute him with at least one ball." "Spahi," said the captain sternly, "you are

under military rule. I forbid you to fire at present. Keep the beast well in sight but do not dare to raise your weapon without my orders."

Then leaving Ben Dris in command, Captain Grimblot hastened to inform the commanderin-chief of the unexpected encounter.

Soon the first regiment glowing with eager anticipation had drawn up before the free monarch of the wilds, that responded to the excited cries of the men by blinking his eyes, so it seemed, and faintly moving his tail. "Come, my men, you have had your turn,"

cried the commander, and gave orders to move onward.

As the second regiment drew up in its turn the lion still remained apparently unmoved at what was passing before his eyes. Whiterobed Arabs and the clanking of armor were doubtless no novelty to him. Cavaliers in red and blue could not be every-day objects to him and yet even they failed to disturb his imperturbable repose.

One of the cavalry officers, a skillful draughtsman, reining up his horse proceeded to sketch the noble animal. By this time the lion was seen standing proudly erect. With unflinching gaze he regarded the draughtsman, whose eyes were fixed steadily on his. Then with an air of regal dignity, he moved grandly toward the column confronting him. Apparently the armed force that was spell-

bound at his approach was ignored by him, so completely did his attention seem riveted on the cavalry officer whose gaze evidently fascinated him.

All at once there rang along the line the com-mand: "Present arms!" In face of the wall of sharp, glittering bayonets here presented, the lion paused bewildered.

Still facing the men he assumed a crouching posture, as in defiance. Nothing more superb can be imagined. Then column after column of infantry, cavalry and artillery passed before the lion as before a majestic king, respectfully saluting him. The king of the desert followed their manœuvres with every sign of interest, and his great shaggy head nodded as in token of approbation.

As the last battalion came directly in line with the splendid animal, one of its gallant officers, St. George de Marcilly, yielding to an unconquerable impulse, seized his fusil from be servant who always bore it, and taking aim was about to fire. In an instant a senti-ment of sympathy took possession of him as overpowering as the warlike impulse that had previously guided his movements, and return-ing his fusil to his servant he exclaimed: "No, it would be a shame to slay so noble a beast!"

beast!

At this juncture the spahi, no longer able to contain himself, raised his weapon and fired at the lion.

Great was the surprise of all present, as the smoke cleared away, to see the lion unharmed and undisturbed in his place. Moreover there appeared at his side a lioness with her three cubs, and he bore himself as their natural pro-

cubs, and he bore himself as their natural protector. It was most mysterious.

While everyone that beheld the sight was filled with wonder and awe, a monstrous sheet of water became unexpectedly visible, extending before the army far as the eye could reach. The sun's rays played on its surface with dazzling splendor, and the heated atmosphere seemed to spread a red and white canopy above it. Lion, lioness and cubs had all disappeared, and the army moved forward over the very spot and the army moved forward over the very spot where they had seemed to stand. The entire expedition had been duped by the fantastic forms of a mirage of the desert.

THE TRUTH THAT DECEIVED.

WRITTEN FOR COMFORT BY F. E. BURNHAM.

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BOUT half a cup, Miss; I've only got three cents."

The speaker was a tall, well-built, though emaciated young man who sat uneasily at the kitchen table, watching a young girl who was pouring a cup of tea. He was a soldier, Confederate, who had seen and experienced the terrors and privations of war.

"I guess a full cup, or two full cups will do youno harm," said the girl handing the soldier a brimming cup of tea; "put the change in your pocket."

"No, I guess they wouldn't do me any harm," said the soldier shrugging his shoulders, "but most folks expect cash for refreshments about these parts, and money's scarce article, at least with the likes of me.

"I had money, though," he added, as though fearing she would take him for a deserter; "went up to Clayville and gave the old folks lift, and that is all I have left."

"You are in danger here," said the girl, glancing out of the window; "only this morn-

ing a company of Union soldiers passed. You know what it means to be caught."

"They're after me now," replied the soldier, gulping down a great swallow of tea. "I have been dodging them for a day and a half. Their horses are pretty well done for, however, and I have managed to keep out of their way."

Suddenly the girl uttered a startled cry, seizing the soldier's arm and dragging him to the window.

the window. "See," said she, "they are coming now."

A company of horsemen were advancing; the horses seemed used up. The soldier grabbed his cap and started to

run, detained, however, for an instant by the

run, detained, however, for an instant by the young woman.

"Run to the barn and saddle the horse if you have time; if not, then ride him bareback; start when I shut this window."

Meanwhile the horsemen were approaching, and presently they drew up before the door, from which the Confederate had departed a moment or two previous, passing unobserved to the stable, the gloom of the early evening hiding him, crouching as he did to the weatherbeaten house.

"Have you seen anything of a 'reb' about here?" demanded the lieutenant, addressing the young woman who sat by the window.

"Yes," replied the girl, speaking slowly, "yes, there is a Confederate here."

The lone soldier in gray had begged her to deceive the horsemen, declaring that she had seen nothing of him, and she promised—promised to help him out of the trap into which he was there.

he had fallen. Instead, she had affirmed that

"A tall, broad-shouldered fellow, with dark queried the lieutenant, eyeing moustache?"

moustache?" queried the lieutenant, eyeing the girl sharply.
"Yes, and he came from Clayville," replied the girl frankly.
"That's the man we are looking for," said the officer, smiling at the young woman's evident simplicity.
She had carelessly dropped a large Union flag over some sewing which she had been working upon—a flag which she had been repairing for her brother. The officer had noted the quick movement and it had excited his curiosity.

curiosity.

He dismounted and stepped into the room, followed by the handful of men who had come with him in search of the Confederate.

"A friend of the 'Blues' yet harboring a 'reb'?" said the lieutenant, a puzzled look spreading over his face. "What have you under the flag, The girl's foot moved under the covering.

though the darkness concealed the agency, the movement of the flag, however, being clearly

"What have I here?" replied the girl, demurely, "my sewing, to be sure; what did you suppose?"

The officer advanced and attempted to toss the flag to one side.
"Do you not believe me?" demanded the girl,

almost flercely. "I told you I had sewing here; please to keep your hands off, sir."

The lieutenant whist!ed softly. Again the flag moved perceptibly, and the soldiers saw it. The lieutenant attempted to seize the corner of the flag, but the girl stepped quickly before him grasning his wrist. him, grasping his wrist.

"The man who insults me by doubting my word, insults that flag," cried the girl, her eyes flashing. "I love that flag and I have told you the truth."

The officer angrily wrenched himself free, at the same time unsheathing his sword, viciously running it through the great flag.
"Come out of there, you 'reb,' '' he cried,

hoarsely.

The girl stood apart, watching the lieutenant, a peculiar light in her eyes; suddenly she burst into a rippling laugh.

"Now will you believe me, sir?" she demanded, her eyes sparkling.

One of the soldiers laughed and the rest followed suit the lieutenet, smiling in spite of

owed suit, the lieutenant smiling in spite of himself. "Where is that 'reb?'" he demanded, the

blood mounting to his face.
"There is no rebel here," replied the girl.
"You said there was when first I spoke with

you," said the officer.
"So there was, sir, then," retorted the young woman, "but he rode away when I closed that window."

The officer paused for a moment before the girl, undecided what to do; then, removing his cap, he held out his hand.
"You have done well, Miss," said he, "accept my congratulations."

Bravely the girl looked into the officer's eyes. "I will tell you why I helped him to escape," said she, her voice trembling. "I love this flag sir, and it was not the rebel that I helped to escape, but the man. He had been up to Clayville to give his father and mother his quarter's new, braying the danger of being captured. I

ville to give his father and mother his quarter's pay, braving the danger of being captured. I thought him too brave and good a man to fall into your hands, sir."

"And he will not," said the officer, smiling. "He has too much the start of us, boys," said he, turning to the soldiers. "About face!"

Two days later a barefooted darkey, his face wreathed in smiles, rode up to the homestead of the young woman who told the truth, when a lie might have seemed the best means of accomplishing her end.

"Boss say fo' me to brung dis yere hoss up from yonder," said he, showing his ivories. "He say dat he was much 'bliged, an safe inside de lines."

A SNAP SHOT.

WRITTEN FOR COMPORT BY WARD GOULD.

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HE Gordons were very much exercised over the fact that some one was making, almost nightly, depredations upon their woodpile. With wood costing four dollars a cord, they didn't feel that they could afford to supply unscrupulous neighbors with fuel; but what exasperated them the most was to think that anyone should have the nerve to come within the shadow of their house and steal wood, as you might say, from under their very windows.

Several times Tom Gordon had himself remained stationed at a back window all night long with a loaded shot gun in his hands; but upon each of these occasions nobody had come, while perhaps, on the very next night someone would leave a large irregular cavity in the woodpile. There was no way of locking the shed for it had no doors; the front being open. The situation was getting desperate. That something would have to be done at once was very apparent.

Tom Gordon was one of those men usually known as a mechanical genius. He was always working upon some mechanical contrivance. Always upon the verge of some great invention. When Johnny was a baby, he had made a device by which the cradle was rocked with power furnished by the windmill on the roof. This worked very nicely for a time, and allowed Mrs. Gordon to attend to her housework while the baby was mechanically lulled to sleep. One day a sudden wind storm came up, and they found Johnny wedged under the sofa, while the cradle was a total wreck. This was only one of his many labor-saving inventions. When Tom Gordon began to think along mechanical lines, he usually evolved

along mechanical lines, he usually evolved something, and when he took up the matter of the wood thief, Mrs. Gordon knew that something would be very likely to happen. He spent the whole forenoon in considering the matter of mantraps, etc., and finally hit upon a scheme, which he concluded would not only be effective, but would at the same time afford a grand opportunity for the exercise and display of his ingenuity.

He had, of late, among other things, gone into amateur photography, very much to the discomfort of his wife, who had to give up her best closet for a dark room, and to put up with many other things which would be a sore trial to any housekeeper. So far he had not proved himself a success as a photographer. Notwithstanding that he had the family in an almost constant state of posing, with every possible variety of grouping and posture, and in all possible places, he had succeeded in making but one picture which was considered worthy of displayin the realest and the same this. in all possible places, he had succeeded in making but one picture which was considered worthy of display in the parlor. And even this one, though the plate had gone through a combined bath of many chemicals, and was cooled down by a Russian bath of ice water, was, very much to the relief of the subjects, fast fading out. And yet, in spite of his many failures, it was the camera that he was going to depend upon to expose the villain who was stealing his wood. He spent the afternoon in the wood shed, where he placed the camera in such a position on one side that it commanded the entire front of the wood pile. He then stretched a wire across the shed, from side to side, directly in front of the wood, so that no

one could approach without encountering it. This was connected with an electric battery. He then arranged other apparatus in such a way that the moment anyone pressed against the wire, several things would happen simultaneously. A revolver loaded with a blank cartridge would be discharged, the shutter of the camera would be opened, and an electric spark would ignite an extra large charge of flash light powder, which was placed near the camera on a pie tin. The revolver was not absolutely necessary, but it would furnish a dramatic effect and an artistic finish which was very gratifying to the would-be inventor; and wery gratifying to the would-be inventor; and would at the same time act as an alarm to awaken him when the exposure was made. He felt very well satisfied with the arrangements, and was impatient for the time to arrive when the apparatus should be given a chance to ac-complish its purpose.

In the next yard to the Gordons and separat-

In the next yard to the Gordons and separated from them only by a board fence, was the residence of Father Gifford and his good wife Martha. The Reverend Gifford, though called father, was the pastor of an Episcopal flock and low church at that; but he was such a kindly, fatherly old man, that all who knew him delighted in giving him the title and he seemed to like it.

him delighted in giving him the title and he seemed to like it.

Promptly at ten o'clock the old man proceeded to lock the doors and windows before going to bed, as had been his custom for years.

"Now Pa," said Martha, "before you lock the kitchen door, be sure to call kitty in."

He opened the kitchen door and called long and loud, but no kitty came.

"Kitty won't come, Martha. I believe we shall have to leave her out tonight."

"Pa Gifford, if kitty is left out I sha'n't sleep a wink tonight. It would be a cruel shame to

a wink tonight. It would be a cruel shame to leave her out in the cold, and if you don't go out and find her, I will."

out and find her, I will."

When Martha spoke that way, there was but one line of action open to Father Gifford; so he submissively put on his hat and went into the darkness in search of the truant pet.

"Kitty, kitty, kitty." There was a faint answering mew from the darkness.

"Come, kitty, come into the house." She ventured a little closer; he could just see her eyes and her little white paws.

"Come kitty, let me take you to your nice warm bed."

He advanced cautiously and tried to take her

Warm bed."

He advanced cautiously and tried to take her in his hands, but kitty evidently thought the old man had come out for a frolic, for she gamboled about with enthusiastic delight. The old man advanced slowly and kitty retreated gracefully until they had gone quite across the yard to the fence. Kitty went through the fence into the Gordons' yard, and looked back at her aged pursuer with triumph, as though she would challenge him to climb over. Father Gifford leaned over the fence and appealed to her with so much of heartfelt earnestness in his voice, that none but a feline could have resisted. But she, obdurate, stood looking saucily at him, lifting first one dainty paw and then another. She realized her advantage and revelled in it. She arched her little back up and rubbed back and forth against a tree, in happy appreciation of the old man's predicament. For just a moment the old man wavered, but the thought of Martha, back in the house, spurred him on, and he began to climb over the fence. It had been many years since he had attempted a feat of this kind, and as he let himself slowly down, on the other side, and disengaged the tail of his long clerical coat from the sharp end of a protruding nail, he congratulated himself upon the darkness.

Kitty, greatly amused at these proceedings, He advanced cautiously and tried to take her on the darkness

Kitty, greatly amused at these proceedings, and highly gratified with herself at having enticed the old man over the fence, started out and highly gratified with herself at having enticed the old man over the fence, started out again in search of new exploits. Father Gifford now warming up to the occasion, quickened his pace, and even attempted a moderate sprint across the Gordons' back yard. Kitty bounded on ahead in high glee. The old man made a spurt as they neared the wood shed and pushed her pretty close; but she dashed into the shed and was up on top of the wood pile, like a flash. The old man, with arms extended, approached with caution, while kitty backed into the farthest corner. Seeing that she was being cornered, with very little chance of escape, she changed her tactics, and assumed a fighting attitude. With tail erect and eyes flashing, her back humped up to the very top of the shed, she stood hissing and spitting. Her body was all swollen up with rage, and Father Gifford, as he drew nearer, was wondering how her little skin could stand the pressure, when, suddenly, there was a loud report, a blinding flash, and the air was instantly filled with smoke.

Father Gifford burst into the presence of his wife, breathless and excited.

"For the land sake. Pa Gifford, what is the

"For the land sake, Pa Gifford, what is the matter with you?"
She, too, had heard the report and was at a loss to account for it.
"Where is kitty?"
When he had recovered himself sufficiently.

When he had recovered himself sufficiently

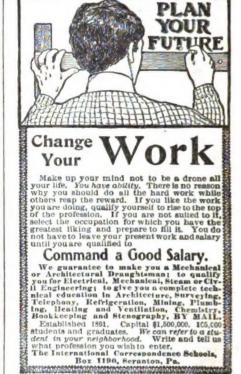
to talk, he said:
"Martha, dear, I am afraid we shall never see our little kitty again. The last I saw of her she was standing on a wood pile, puffed up to a most unreasonable size; then there was a ter-rific explosion and that was the last of kitty."

rific explosion and that was the last of kitty,"
"Ezra Gifford, what do you mean by coming here and telling me a story like that? Who ever heard of such a thing as a cat exploding? You must be crazy. Where have you been?"
"I can't help it, Martha, I have told you the plain truth and I can take you over in the morning and show you right where it happened."

pened.

But Martha would not be convinced. She could not believe that her dear little kitten would be so foolish as to blow herself up. When Tom Gordon heard the report of the revolver, although he had gone to bed, he hur-





riedly dressed himself and ran out to the woodshed. But by the time he arrived upon the scene everything was quiet again and there was no one in sight. He took the camera into the house and nearly all night long he was working in a subdued red light, with chemicals and baths.

and baths.

When the first faint streaks of day lighted up the eastern sky, he had his printing frame out ready to catch the first rays of sunshine. As the sun mounted higher and higher into the heavens, he made frequent and impatient visits to the slowly developing picture, and with each visit he became more and more excited. Finally when he could contain himself no longer, he called to his wife:

"Amy, come here, I've got a picture of the wood thief, and I want to see if you recognize him."

him.

She cast one glance at the picture and then looked at her husband in blank astonishment. "Of all things! Who in this world would have thought that Father Gifford, of all men, would do a thing like that?"

do a thing like that?"

But there was the evidence unmistakable. Tom Gordon had made the picture of his life. There was the Reverend Father Gifford with hands outstretched, in the very act of taking wood from their woodpile. The likeness was perfect. There was the venerable countenance, the gray beard and hair, and the clerical attire. There could be no mistake. Father Gifford was proven a wood thief.

"Tom, there is some one at the door. See who it is."

When Tom opened the door who should he see but the very culprit himself, looking as sweet and innocent as a new born babe.

"Mr. Gordon," said he, "did you see any pieces of a black and white cat around your wood-shed this morning?"

wood-shed this morning?"

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FREDERICK AND THEREABOUTS.

"Summer's the time for fun."



O sang Grass-hopper Green in the song, and so in their hearts sang the mem-bers of the Na-tional Geographtional Geographic Society as the long train bearing them and their friends for a "field-day" in Frederick and Braddock's Heights, Md, pulled slowly out of Washington, D. C. They were following, as nearly as possinearly as possi-ble, the route taken by General

Braddock and his troops when he came over from the mother country to quell at a blow, as they fondly thought, the French and Indian war. Alas, how mistaken they were! With no more knowledge and cunning than a babe of two years, with no experience of the difficulties of crossing these American wilds, they devoutly believed that it was only necessary for them to show their haughty heads and brilliant scarlet uniforms and victory would perch at once upon their banners.

In imagination we saw the proud old General meeting the convention of Colonial Governors in Alexandria, or Belhaven, as it was then Braddock and his troops when he came over

meeting the convention of Colonial Governors in Alexandria, or Belhaven, as it was then called, on April 14, 1755. In imagination we listened to the plans for the pacification of the Indians of the Six Nations, and for making them presents. We hear the governors striving to persuade General Braddock to alter his proposed route to Fort Du Quesne, and we see the self-confident and obstinate old man stubbornly refuse to alter his plans one whit at the suggestions of those whom he considered far the self-confident and obstinate old man stubbornly refuse to alter his plans one whit at the suggestions of those whom he considered far below himself in knowledge and ability. We know him to have been an honest and upright man, and the shrewdest and most skillful of all of England's military tacticians—a man who in ordinary warfare had not an equal—but we smile over his complete ignorance of the methods of Indian warfare, and we watch him with feelings of foreboding as he marches his troops out of Belhaven, and goes into the first camp of his journey at Rock Creek, near the present city of Washington.

As we steam along in the cars we follow as nearly as may be the track of the English army of one hundred and forty-four years ago, though, as we pass through the thriving towns and villages, and see the evidences of prosperity and wealth on every hand it is hard to realize that less than one hundred and fifty years ago most of this country was a howling wilderness through which the army was obliged to cut its way.

At length we reach Frederick, where is still

At length we reach Frederick, where is still standing the "tavern" where Benjamin Franklin, then postmaster-general for the English Colonies in America, and George Washington, newly appointed aid-de-camp to Braddock, met for the first time. This tavern is now, as then, a one storied log house of two rooms and a loft above, with a big, old-fashioned chimney at each end. It is now inhabited by negro families, and is fast falling into decay. One can but regret that such should be its fate. So important a relic of our country's history ought to be preserved from ruin.

Important a relic of our country's history ought to be preserved from ruin.

In the old barracks, then Braddock's head-quarters, and which are still preserved as one of the ancient landmarks of Frederick, was concerted between Braddock and Franklin a plan for forwarding despatches to and from Braddock's army. Here also was discussed between them the question of the provisioning and transportation of the army through the wilderness between Frederick and Fort Du Quesne, and here Braddock let fall expressions of his deep displeasure with the colonies of Pennsylvania and Maryland for their refusal to advance funds for these purposes. Here Braddock purchased of Governor Sharpe of Maryland a magnificent coach and six horses for his vance funds for these purposes. Here Braddock purchased of Governor Sharpe of Maryland ā magnificent coach and six horses for his own personal use in crossing the wilderness, and which he deemed necessary for the proper upholding and display of his dignity and authority, notwithstanding the difficulties of the path which he knew lay before him. Here Franklin magnanimously offered to be responsible for the procuring of a sufficient number of wagons and horses for the transportation of supplies, ammunition and men, which offer he fully carried out, as he induced the farmers of Pennsylvania, by his influence and adroitness, to spare to the soldiers one hundred and fifty wagons with four horses to each wagon, together with fifteen hundred saddle and pack horses. This action of Franklin's was of the greatest assistance to Braddock, but nearly proved the financial ruin of himself, as, after the death of the old general, he had no means of paying for them except from his own pocket, until finally General Shirley, Braddock's successor, came to his relief. Besides



all which Franklin supplied him Braddock forcibly seized servants, horses, wagons, teamsters, carriages and carriage horses in and around Frederick to such an extent that the contractors who were building a new court house there found it difficult to procure teams to haul their materials. In these old barracks, too, Franklin urged upon the doughty general words of temperance and wisdom as to his encounters with the wily Indians, telling him that they would not wait his arrival at Fort Du Quesne, but would sneak along his difficult of Frederick.

cult pathway, lay ambuscades, and harass his slender line to extermination long before he could reach the fort. He reminded him that his line, as he had planned it, would be exceedingly slender, and nearly four miles in length, thus offering a fair target to the arrows of the Indians, and that they knew every 'turn and fastness of the wilderness into which the army was about to penetrate, and could thus easily sever the line into small parts and so destroy it piecemeal; but to all his arguments Braddock turned a deaf ear, and every American knows the sad result.

In the streets of Frederick we found a procession of trolley cars waiting to take our party to Braddock's Heights, twenty miles away; and we clambered in, watched by an admiring crowd which had assembled to behold us. The beautiful modern buildings of Frederick, and the trolley cars with their motormen and conductors had drawn our minds back to 1899, but as we made our way through the outskirts of the city we were so amazed at the display of slat-sunbonnets offered us that we become bewildered and

minds back to 1899, but as we made our way through the outskirts of the city we were so amazed at the display of slat-sunbonnets offered us that we became bewildered and imagined ourselves again 'way back in "ye olden time." Every visible female (and their name was legion), whether in the house or on the street, peered at us from the depths of one of these pasteboard and gingham monstrosities, which, both in color and decoration, belonged to a far-past generation. The sight of an old stone tavern, with its outbuildings also of stone, massive and time-defying, and all evidently more than a century old, which we passed at a street corner, aided the illusion.

Our way now lay parallel to the old military road built and used by Braddock, which lay in plain sight, only a few rods away. Soon, as we wound up the side of the mountain, we came to Braddock's Spring, where his troops encamped while he and his officers were lodged in the barracks in the town. Here, near the spring, are the ruins of an old house, so overgrown with weeds and creepers that one might easily fancy them to be the ruins of a house put up to shelter the fastidious and aristocratic old general while on his visits to his soldiers.

Up and up we climb, and at last come to the mountain gap through which Braddock and his men finally marched, with proud heads, flaunting banners, and all the glory and pomp of a British army, to discomfiture and death. Here we will bid farewell to the brave but sorely mistaken hero and return to view Frederick in more modern guise.

Frederick in more modern guise.



MONUMENT TO FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

As we draw near the city on our return we pass over the same old turnpike over which "On that pleasant morn of the early fall When Lee marched over the mountain-wall-

Barbara Freitchie with the dear old, dishon-ored flag with its shattered staff in her hand

"* * * * leaned far out on the window-sill, And shook it forth with a royal will" and we can almost hear, above the rattle and roar of the electrics, the cry of the brave and patriotic old woman,

"Bowed with her fourscore years and ten," "Shoot, if you must, this old gray head, But spare your country's flag * * * * * *"

and the grand words of the shamed but brave General, Stonewall Jackson, to his troops, "Who touches one hair of you gray head Dies like a dog. March on!" ** * * *

Dies like a dog. March on!" * * * * *

The little old house by the bridge where this drama of the Civil War was enacted, is gone now, and a brick business block has taken its place, but ever the spirit of Barbara Freitchie seems to haunt the place, and ever the stranger, passing by, sees the gray hair and flashing eye of the dauntless woman, and hears the brave tones of her tremulous voice. Barbara Freitchie has long been naught but a memory to her townspeople, for she lived but a few months after the episode which Whittier has immortalized, and today the traveler finds of her no trace but the graves of herself and her husband, trace but the graves of herself and her husband. side by side in the old walled cemetery of the Dutch Reformed Church in Frederick. Our

Bide by side in the old walled cemetery of the Dutch Reformed Church in Frederick. Our initial shows a likeness of her.

Although this old Maryland city is not a place of great renown in the annals of the world, it has certainly done its share and given of its best in the upbuilding of the United States. Founded in 1645, it has seen our country grow from the smallest beginnings, and has contributed its full quota to its history and to its list of honorable men. All readers of the United States history will recall the two companies of riflemen raised here for the defence of the colonies in 1775 by Captain Michael Cresap; their long march to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where they were the first company from the South to arrive; and the wonderful exhibitions of expert marksmanship with which they entertained the people of Cambridge. We remember the intense indignation shown by the people of Frederick at the passing enforcement of the Stamp Act, and the mock funeral given by them to celebrate its shown by the people of Frederick at the passing enforcement of the Stamp Act, and the mock funeral given by them to celebrate its demise, when it was finally crushed out of ex-



Francis Scott Key, author of our grand National Hymn, the Star-Spangled Banner, began his life here in 1795, and after his death in 1843 his body was deposited in Mount Olivet Cemetery, adjoining the city, where a magnificent monument has recently been erected to his memory.

ficent monument has recently been erected to his memory.

Another of the men whom American citizens delight to honor, Winfield Scott Schley, has his home in the country, not far from Frederick, and many of his ancestors belonged here.

During the Civil War Frederick was in the midst of the contention, and many a tale its residents can tell of war and strife, of defeat and violative. Few who were then living here midst of the contention, and many a tale its residents can tell of war and strife, of defeat and victory. Few who were then living here will ever forget the various invasions into their borders of both Federals and Gonfederates, or the excitement and terror of that July, 1864, when the Federal Army, after long resistance, marched out by night and by stealth, leaving to the Confederates the barren victory of taking possession of a town from which all Unionists had departed, taking with them their money, horses, and valuables of every kind. In revenge the Confederate troops demanded from the city government the sum of \$200,000, failing which they would burn the town as it stood. To save their homes the people of Frederick with difficulty raised the required sum, and so saved the town from destruction.

As the day drew to a close our train bore us away from Frederick, and our last glimpse of the old city showed it to us bathed in the beautiful sunset light, and we bade it farewell on the exact spot where

on the exact spot where

"The clustered spires of Frederick stand, Green-walled by the hills of Maryland."



Washington.

HERE was at one time, and may still be, a horse in the United States army on the retired list, drawing a pension. This horse belonged to a near relative of General Custer, and was the only horse to escape the massacre in which the General was killed. His n ame is Comanche. He is cared for by a man who does nothing else, and his pension is sufficient to pay for his forage and for his transportation wherever he goes. He was found, after the battle, many miles away, with seven wounds and nearly exhausted from loss of blood. Upon his death he will be prepared and sent to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

The Russian royal family is descended from Michael Romanoff elected czar in 1613.

FREE HAIR FOOD.

FREE HAIR FOOD.

All who wish to be cured of dandruff, save their hair and grow more should send name, age and full address, with a small lock of hair extracted from roots (5 or 6 hairs sufficient), and a statement of the present condition of scelp to THE CRANFFONIC HAIR FOOD CLINIC, 526 West Broadway, New York, and you will get a free bottle, by mail prepaid, with full directions for use, and a free report on the condition of your hair, after a scientific microscopic examination has been made in the Cranitonic Laboratories, the only Hair and Scalp Clinic in America devoted to the study of hair and scalp diseases. and scalp diseases.



SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) Chicago.



BATES' RHEUMATIC FOOT DRAFTS





DRESS PINS

rith chain is a great comfort to any mother and a nest and pretty affair for the child to wear, these gold plated Dress Pin Sets are being sold at Jewelry stores for 50c. each, but being anxious to introduce our monthly into new homes we bought several thousand sets of these fine chain pins and will send one set free to all who enclose 17c. for a special trial six months subscription to "Comfort," Two sets and a year's sub-scription for 25c. Address COMFORT. Augusta, Me,

Comfort. 6

Men, Women and Things.

CONDUCTED BY JENNIE MELVENE DAVIS.



Through the peculiar manner in which Congress has worked out its legislative methods, the Speaker of the House is the second man in the nation in political importance and influence. In some respects he possesses even more power than the President.

For the first time in the history of the nation the honor is to be given to a man from west of the Mississippi river. The Hon. David B. Henderson of Iowa has been selected by the Republican leaders as the speaker of the next House. Mr. Henderson is familiar with the machinery by means of which the Speaker exercises his power. He has been a member of the Committee on Rules. It is through this committee that the Speaker exercises his authority. Mr. Henderson is also chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He has had a Congressional career of nearly twenty years, commencing his services as a member of the Forty-eighth Congress in 1882. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Col. Henderson enlisted in an Iowa regiment. The young private was but twenty-one years of age but he was at once made first lieutenant. He won promotion by bravery but in 1863 he lost a foot in battle. For about a year he served as a recruiting officer but resumed active duty again as the colonel of the Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry. When the war was over, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar. He served for several years as collector of internal revenue. His active practice of law began in Dubuque, Iowa. Mr. Henderson is popular in his home where he receives many votes from his Democratic neighbors. No man in Congress has greater personal popularity. Notwithstanding his aggressive support of Republican principles he is popular with the opposition. He has the confidence of his associates and is known as a man of strict honesty and strong convictions. He is an eloquent speaker and a skilled debater. While he is firm and vigorous in the enforcement of his ideas it is not supposed that he will adopt all the methods that earned Mr. Reed the title of Czar.

Popular opinion may be divided in regard to prosecutors of the war in the Philippines but there is but one opinion concerning the man who has won fame on the battlefield. General Funston has shown a dashing bravery that has won him promotion and the enthusiastic admiration that is always given to pluck and grit. Like so many other well-known men he claims Ohio as his birthplace. He is of Scotch-Irish descent and comes of a race of hard workers and fighters. General Funston inherits his small stature from his mother as his father is a giant physically. Funston was brought up in Kansas and passed from the ordinary district school to the High School and then to the State University at Lawrence, Kansas. He was noted for studiousness and for a remarkable memory which retained a heterogeneous mass of facts with great accuracy and detail. His father thinks today that his son's career stead of on the battlefield. Young Funston was train cashier on the Santa Fe for a time but became interested in the collecting expeditions sent to the west from the State University. He had a short experience as a newspaper reporter and was then sent into New Mexico by the Department of Agriculture. His life here was wild enough to satisfy even his love of adventure. His horse slipped from under him and was dashed over a cliff 1,000 feet in height while the future general clung to some shrubs and crawled back into safety. He made an expedition to Alaska in the interest of the government. He has spent some time as a lecturer on the topics of interest that have come under his observation. There was however a wild vein in the Celtic blood that would not down, and Funston enlisted in the Cuban army. He fought in twenty-two battles, was wounded in the lungs and through the arm and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel and the command of all the artillery east of Havana. When

Funston obtained the command of the Twentieth Regiment of Kansas. He went to Tampa where he gave General Miles much valuable information concerning the Cuban climate and the condition of affairs. He was ordered to the Philippines and on his way was married to Miss Eda Blankart in San Francisco. His personal bravery and daring have made him a popular idol since then. He writes in an unusual manner the student, the soldier and the wild love of change and adventure that makes border lives. He is a quiet, modest man, not at all fanciful or imaginative. He is thoroughly informed upon a variety of topics among them being the tariff, Alaskan mining, the Arctic fisheries, the tea and coffee trade of the world; geographical measurements, and the army. Those are subjects that have come under his attention from his varied occupations. He possesses the faculty of possessing himself at once of all obtainable information in regard to the particular thing that he is then occupied with. As he never forgets a fact his fund of information is as vast as it is varied. He has the faculty of intense absorption in the matter of the moment and his success may lie in this ability to concentrate and to throw all his energy in the subject.

Cynthia Westover Alden is one of the best known newspaper women in the United States. She has made the Woman's Page of the New York Tribune one of the strongest features of the paper. She has put the dignity, versatility and life into the



pages of her journal. Mrs. Alden is one of the officers of the International League of Press Clubs and represented the Press Women of the United States at the International Council of Women held in London during the past summer. Mrs. Alden is a tall, commanding looking woman with a face that shows the strong character and the womanliness that have enabled her to win her enviable place in the ranks of plucky women who have succeeded. She has outlined the story of her life in "Bushy" one of her latest books. Her childhood and early girlhood were spent in the mining camps and lonely mountain trails of the West. Her father is a mineralogist and mining expert and after the death of her mother, the little girl of four was his constant companion. She learned to shoot anything from buffaloes to Indians, to ride and to speak Spanish and various Indian dialects. She was finally placed in a public school and from the public schools of Denver she passed into the State University where she took a degree and the honors in mathematics. She taught and paid for her own education. During the vacations she went to the annual roundish where her old friends the cowboys welcomed the college girl as their old friend Bushy. They called her "Our Girl" and branded stray cattle with O. G. The sale of these cattle paid for her last year in college. After teaching a year she determined to come to New York and to make her living as a singer. Instruction and living in New York are both expensive but Cynthia Westover solved the problem on one heir must be named within twenty-four hours. side by a hall bedroom and fifteen cents a day for meals. The mea dinner and a loaf of bread for breakfast and lunch. A tuning fork took the place of a piano and with these helps she fought her way to a position as soprano in a city church. She next received a position as inspectress in the Custom House through a competitive examination. During this time she learned French. German and Italian. She resigned this position to become private secretary to the commissioner of street cleaning. Her knowledge of Italian was very useful to the department in their dealings with the street laborers. Mrs. Alden invented a dump cart which is in general use. She has a medal for this achievement from the Parisian Society of Inventors. Mrs. Alden was successively superintendent of a candy factory and a cataloguer in the Missions of Natural History. Her knowledge of mineralogy and geology has stood her in good stead more than I it is said that the officials of the Russian Gov once, private lessons in those sources eking out her income when she was studying music. policy of the Grand Duke and entirely op-

Woman's Page of the New York Recorder, going from that paper to the Tribune. She married Mr. Alden who was one of the editors of the Recorder. She has shown the genius, capacity and versatility of the best type of American womanhood. Her sincerity, her honesty and her determination have been potent factors in her success. Mrs. Alden always has a kind word and a helping hand for others who are making the struggle that she has turned into success. Her simplicity of manner, her wide experience and her tactfulness mark the polished woman of the world, but the warm-hearted cordiality is that of the child of frontier days.

The recent death of Ross Bonheur has awakened interest in the best known of her famous paintings—the Horse Fair. The original canvas is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art | Kitchener. Lord Roberts' son saw his first hard in New York City. It was first owned in this country by A. T. Stewart the merchant prince and was purchased at the sale of his pictures in 1887 by Cornelius Vanderbilt for \$55,000 and presented to the Art Museum. It is the second large canvas painted by Rosa Bonheur and is said to be the largest canvas ever produced by as though the throngs were shouting for an animal painter. Miss Bonheur began her study for the picture by painting the portraits applause that followed him. It would take a of horses owned by friends and finally began to visit the stock yards of Paris. The attention she attracted led her to adopt male attire-a fashion she ever after followed. The picture was exhibited at the Paris Salon of 1853 and was awarded all the honors. Bonheur sent the picture in 1855 to her native town of Bordeau and offered to sell it to the town for \$2,400. A dealer wished to purchase it to take to England for the purpose of having it engraved. Miss Bonheur said the price would be \$8,000 if it left France. The town did not purchase the picture and the dealer procured it for the price named. Miss Bonheur said he had paid a noble price and as she did no petieve so large a picture would engrave wel- ne offered to make a quarter size replica as a gr & This was done and the small picture is now in the National Gallery in London. A second still smaller replica was sold in London some time ago for \$20,000. A water color drawing of the same picture was sold for \$12,000. The Horse Fair is one of the best-known pictures in the world as it has been engraved and reproduced by all the modern processes but its popularity does not seem to lessen. Rosa Bonheur was but thirty years of age when she painted this smaller piece.

The Czarowitz George of Russia whose tragic death occurred during the summer lived under the cloud that seems to follow the title of Czarowitz. The word means "son of the Czar" vet it has often been borne by the brother of the ruling monarch. It is a



title rather than a sign of heirship to the throne and has often been borne by other than the named successor to the throne. It is a rule of the royal house of Russia that the Czar must name his successor the day of his coronation. In the event of that successor's death the next In accordance with this custom the Czar his younger brother his successor before the world had heard the news of the death of Czarowitz George. Grand Duke Michael may be congratulated that the title Czarowitz has not been conferred, as a tragic fate has overshadowed all who bore the Muscovite title. The heir presumptive is a little over twenty-one years of age. His personal characteristics are but little known but he is said to be under the influence of his mother the dowager Empress and in sympathy with her policy which is one of reaction and anti-liberal in the extreme. In case the Emperor is unable to fill the duties of his rank or dies leaving a minor son, Duke Michael is entitled to the regency. The rumors that the Czar is mentally unbalanced and that he means to abdicate marks the character of this hitherto unknown boy of great importance. ernment are in sympathy with the reactionary She commenced doing newspaper work during posed to all the liberal ideas of Czar Nicholas. the United States declared war against Spain, this period and in 1895 became editor of the For this reason the Czar meets with strenuous

opposition whenever he tries to change the old spirit of Russian Government. Grand Duke Michael will be heir presumptive until the Empress gives birth to a son. Her third daughter has awakened interest in the old Isigane prophecy that the Empress would give birth to seven daughters before a son was born. It is the general feeling that Grand Duke Michael has a strong chance to become the next ruler of Russia.

"There's a little red faced man Which is Bobs, Rides the tallest 'orse he can Our Bobs,"

are the lines written about the best-known soldier in England, Lord Roberts of Kandahas. "Bobs" is the idol of the rank and file of the army of England. Lord Roberts is the son of a soldier and his son in turn is keeping up the fighting traditions of the family under service in the Indian mutiny of 1857. He has been wounded again and again but Tommy Atkins believes that Bobs can not be killed. Lord Roberts wears the Victoria cross among many other decorations given for signal bravery in the field. At the Queen's Jubilee it seemed "Bobs" alone so continuous was the roar of book to tell the exciting scenes that have followed fifty years' campaigning in India. "Bobs" horse Vonolel is the only horse in the world that wears a decoration bestowed for distinguished military service. By command of the Queen, Vonolel wears the medal of Kandahar in his breast strap. Lord Roberts is an ardent temperance man and one out of every eight of her majesty's soldiers has joined the Army Temperance Association which Lord Roberts reorganized about ten years ago.

TOBACCO

How a Mother Banished Cigarettes and Tobacco-A Harmless Remedy That Can Be Given in Tea, Coffee or Food.

Anyone Can Have a Free Trial Package by Sending Name and Address.

Some time ago a well known business man whose stomach and nerves were ruined by the tobacco habit was secretly given a remedy by his wife and he never knew what cured him of the habit. He suddenly evinced such a dishke for tobacco that he concluded the weed had finally floored him and that his own determina-tion made him quit; she then treated her son, a young man just 21. He was a cigarette flend, inhaling the deadly fumes almost constantly and he too was made sick of the "weed." His mother enjoys a quiet laugh to herself, at the manner in which the young man tells of how he came to the conclusion that cigarettes were "drugged and poisoned now-a-days and not fit to smoke."

The remedy is odorless and tasteless, can be

mixed with coffee or food and when taken into system a man cannot use tobacco in any m. The remedy contains nothing that could form. The remedy contains nothing that could possibly do injury. It is simply an antidote for the poisons of tobacco and takes nicotine out of the system. It will cure even the confirmed cigarette fiend and is a God-send to mothers who have growing boys addicted to the smoking of cigarettes. The remedy is called Tobacco Specific and a free trial package of the remedy will be mailed prepaid upon application to Rogers Drug and Chemical Co., 236 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio. This will help any woman the problem of curing her husband, son ther of a habit that undermines the to solve the or brother health leaving the body susceptible to numer-ous lingering and dangerous diseases.







CHICAGO HOUSEHOLD GUEST 50 cents a year. Sample copy free on application.

OUR FAR AWAY POSSESSIONS.



FORT will remember the fear we all had a year ago or more when the Spanish fleet was hovering near our coast because it was accompanied it was accompanied by torpedo boats. There was great public fear that we were so weak in one naval arm, the torpedo boat, that we should have that we should have no chance in a fight. We also remember how night after night the searchlights on the great ships both at Havana and Santiago swept the seas in constant watch fulness for these night hawks of these night hawks of the sea. Happily our fears were not realized but there

these night hawks of the sea.

Happily our fears were not realized but there can be no possible doubt that the lesson then taught was learned completely and now in the building up of that navy of which we are all so proud are being placed in it some of the fastest boats ever produced. These boats are mechanical workers and small as they are attain the great speed of thirty knots, or nearly thirty-five miles, an hour. Torpedo boats pure and simple originally were swift little steamers armed with torpedoes and intended to attack great warships in the darkness and then retreat, relying on superior speed to escape.

When the torpedo boat had attained the reputation, European nations commenced building destroyers, that is, torpedo boats on larger scale and also armed with a battery of rapid fire guns capable of blowing a torpedo boat to pieces before she could reach the point of attack. Although the American navy retain the name torpedo boats, they in reality are the same class as the European destroyer. Four of this dangerous class of fighters are practically ready to be added to the navy. They are named after American naval heroes, Dahlgren, Bailey, Craven and Stringham, all of them being exceptionally fine and swift boats. Our picture shows the Stringham on a two-hour dash of 60-miles, the government test. These boats are about 200 feet long and sharp as knives. The cost completed is in the neighborhood of \$200,000 each.

The assassination of President Heureux of Santo Domingo by some political opponents has thrown the whole island into insurrection. A picture of the murdered President in full uniform shows him to have been a handsome colored man of pleasant looks. The warfare which has been going on reads like some of the burlesques of warfare in comic operas; but there is a very serious side to the question which involves our own country. The island is next to Porto Rico and many of its inhabitants now wish to be annexed. Property holders are tired of the burlesque government, while others are ambitious for a n

Meanwhile the government has sent two
warships to protect American interests and to
prevent filibustering from Porto Rico and
Cuba. On the
letter island is
General Jimenez,

General Jimenez, who has been organizing the rebis llion from Guban soil. It is believed that his followers are responsible for the assassination. Close watch was kept upon him and he was arrested by military authorities just as he was about to take a steamer at Cienfuegos. The



take a steamer at Cientuegos. The Cubans, who generally side with him, were indignant and many threats were made. To avoid trouble he finally was released from arrest. General Juan Isidro Jimenez is a fine specimen of manhood and a noted leader. As soon as he took personal charge of the revolution the people looked upon him to prove as great a leader as Garcia proved for the Cuban insurgents. Consequently he has been proclaimed president and the country has accepted him with acclamation.

The resignation of Secretary Alger from his position in the War Department caused the press writers to turn their guns upon a new

position in the War Department caused the press writers to turn their guns upon a new party to criticise. It is now General Otis' turn to suffer and there seems to be a very general desire to replace him in command with a general of more decision and force. It is undoubtedly true that his conduct of the war in the Philippines has aroused the severest doubtedly true that his conduct of the war in the Philippines has aroused the severest criticism among his officers and men who are amazed and indignant at his indecisive tactics. This lack of definite purpose and fighting qualities is hurting us in the islands and giving the Filipinos encouragement. Much talk has been made that the administration intends to replace Otis with General Merritt, who may be depended upon to fight with purpose and distinction, and while not actually discrediting him to make him the civil head of the provisional government and leave Gen. Merritt to plan the war.

Notwithstanding the press, President McKinley evidently believes that he has more information than the ordinary reader and it seems evident that Gen. Otis with an army of 50,000 men with plenty of supplies will be a very different man than with a small army that cannot be weakened by leaving garrison in every captured town.

captured town.
Secretary Root has taken a firm hold at the war department and is acting with great grasp and decision. The additional army is being rapidly raised and already part of it is on its way to the Philippines. After the rainy season the cool, dry days of November come and with it we may look for an early crushing out of the insurrection. After that it will be seen that our intentions for a free local government are carried out. Many of the political criticisms on the administration are made for party advantage. As a matter of fact it is evident so far as present intentions are concerned, all captured town.

ground.

Had Great Britain not been so friendly to America during the Spanish war it is probable that the present would have been a time of trouble and dissension. Ever since the large finds of gold in the Klondike region the transportation has been from Seattle, Vancouver and other ports to the Alaskan coast. A glance at the map will show that the coast is much indented often having deep arms of the sea pushing far inland. On these bays the principal seaports are built. Under the understanding that has always existed, the terms of the sale and treaties have given the United States the interpretation that the phrase "a point ten miles from the coast and following the same" meant a line following ten miles including the indentations. So long as the country was uninhabited it made little or no difference; but now all is changed and Canada finds herself cut off from all accessible seaports to connect with the Yukon district. As a consequence all goods have to be shipped to American ports.

The claim was at once made that the line was intended to be a straight line cutting off many bays and "canals" and placing them, at least in part, in Canadian territory. The issue at one time threatened to become serious even to a rupture of peaceful relations; but notwithstanding the warlike threats of the Canadian leaders, statesmen in the two countries have settled upon a satisfactory mode for temporary purposes, by which the absolute settlement will be made later and the boundary definitely agreed on. In the meantime Canada acquires temporary rights in a port of entry on the Lynn canal. These pleasant results are largely the work of Senator Fairbanks, American chairman of the commission engaged on disputed questions of American and Canadian interests.

Senator Fairbanks is at present one of the most prominent men in our foreign relations.

interests.

Senator Fairbanks is at present one of the most prominent men in our foreign relations. He is a comparatively young man, having been born in 1852 in a log cabin in Union County, Ohio, with a sugar trough for a cradle. Senator Fairbanks is a typical, successful, selfmade, American. Born in the rough poverty above indicated, he as a boy cleared up 200 acres of land while attending the district school. Ambitious to learn, he entered college with one suit of clothes and forty-one dollars in his pocket. It

with one suit of c in his pocket. It is said a local clothes dealer re-fused him credit on a three dollar pair of trousers. In company with an equally poor fellow-st u d e n t he shared living expenses and ate expenses and ate for food bread, potatoes and corn mush, all this time adding



corn mush, all this time adding to his income by work in g as a carpenter on Saturdays at a dollar and a quarter a day. In this hard school he fought out his battle until he entered the bar as a lawyer, since when he has gradually advanced until his election as U. S. Senator two years ago.

It is sometimes said "it is an ill wind that blows no good," and certainly this could be said of the terribly destructive hurricane that swept the West India islands early in August. Not only in the hurricane itself did our soldiers heroically stand by the natives and save thousands of lives; but our whole nation quickly responded to Secretary Root's call for aid to the distressed. It is said that from 2000 to 3000 Porto Ricans were killed and that 100,000 lost everything. Accustomed as this new people were to Spanish apathy to their distress, it was a revelation to see what humanity could be displayed by an American government. It will undoubtedly win goodwill and loyalty among this people, who have hardly become acquainted with us yet. Severe as this storm was, Cuba nearly escaped loss, though all the islands of the Antilles suffered to a greater or less extent. Our government is already laying the first stones for the foundation of Cuban self-government. All the preparations for a new census, the figures of which will be available on January 1st, have been made. This will replace the Spanish census of 1886, which was inaccurate. Under our census it is intended to obtain the usual statistics which accompany the count of the people in this country; so that our government may have reliable data at hand when considering the welfare and needs of the Cubans in their proposed local government. The good faith of the United States is being shown by the rapid have reliable data at hand when considering the welfare and needs of the Cubans in their proposed local government. The good faith of the United States is being shown by the rapid appointment of native Cubans to offices of local trust so far as is possible. The general condition of the island seems everywhere to show improvement and advancement. As soon as there is a settled and stable government,



GEN. E. S. OTIS.

far as present intentions are concerned, all millions of dollars will be put into industrial Americans stand on practically the same schemes which now remain but partly demillions of dollars will be put into industrial

CONSUMPTION'S GRASP.

MRS. JULIA A. DYE TELLS OF HER SON'S MAR-**VELOUS CURE WITH DR. SLOCUM'S** TREATMENT.

From Hemorrhage and Rapid Decline the Famous Physician Led Him to Health and Strength. Now Weighs 170 Pounds.

Thousands of Full Course Free Treatments being Sent to All Sufferers from Lung Weakness and all Pulmonary and Wasting Diseases.

of Dr. Slocum's Famous Treatment for consumption, lung weakness and kindred pulmonary diseases is working a revolution throughout the country.

The cures being daily recorded show that the eminent physician has at last discovered an absolute specific for the deadly bacilli, or rather a series of specifics, there being four separate preparations in the full course, which is sent out free of cost to all who apply.

Lung weakness and consumption are so dangerous and rapid that Dr. Slocum realizes the necessity of making as many cures as possible without charge, for the benefit of the examples to others who have long since despaired of relief, let alone a cure.

The case of M. H. Dye, of Gibson, Ky., is one which has astounded everybody in that the grand work being performed all over the country by the most celebrated lung special- men of the world. ist in the world.

Read the testimony.

Mrs. Julia A. Dye, writing for her son, M. H. Dye, of Gibson, Ky., says:—

"My son contracted consumption, which bean with a cold in his chest about a year ago. He grew worse rapidly; and finally had hemorrhages, which made him weaker every-day. We did not think he could recover, for all treatments we tried had little or no effect. After months of despair I finally read in Penders tecostal Herald about Dr. Slocum's far-famed discoveries for curing the most hopeless cases of consumption, and knowing this paper

veloped on account of the uncertainty of the future. This distrust will disappear and confidence come as soon as the capitalists can be assured that no such government as appears in the so-called Spanish republics is to take the place of the Spanish rule in Cuba. When a strong, stable government shows a permanency of institutions we may look to see Cuba become one of the wealthiest lands, area considered, in the whole world.

STOPS PAIN AND DECAY. E. J. TRUMAN, Box O, Bainbridge, N. Y.

The grand free distribution of thousands would not publish untruthful news, I sent for one of the Free Treatments, and with little real faith my son began taking it. The effect was wonderful! He began to mend at once; the hemorrhages stopped; then the cough ceased; he began to gain in strength and weight, and is now entirely cured, and weighs 170 pounds. I gladly send you this testimony, and my earnest prayer is that others may know what Dr. Slocum has done for my son. May the blessings of God ever be with you for discovering and introducing this wonder-ful treatment. Please send this testimony to the Elizabethtown Leader; also the Herald. I shall do all I can to spread the good news of the miracle you have worked."

No matter how utterly hopeless your case may seem, Dr. Slocum's discoveries, which usher in a new era in medical treatment, will cure you as it has thousands of others. As the candle gave way to oil, and oil to gas and electricity, so also is the old consumptive part of the state; but it is a mere repetition of treatment giving way to Slocum, who is receiving the praises of the greatest medical

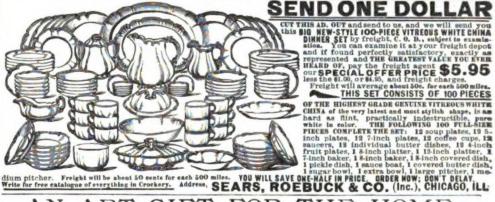
> If you have any form of lung trouble, asthma, pulmonary or wasting away diseases, write to-day for the full course of Free Treatment and it will be sent promptly. Not a little sample, but four generous size preparations, which will work wonders.

Address Dr. T. A. Slocum, 98 Pine St., New York City, N. Y., stating you read this article in COMFORT.

When in doubt and in need of expert advice, Dr. Slocum will give it together with accurate diagnosis free of all cost.



ANGELS WHISPER Beautiful large picture 26c. sample 12c.; 9 for \$1. J. LEE, Omaha Bldg., Chicago.



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AN ART GIFT FOR THE

There is nothing about a home as necessary as a fine duster. This picture
shows the new All Wool Puster. Neat and convenient and so soft and clean that
the daintiest article may be dusted with it without danger of scratching or scarring. Removes all dust without effort. Every duster may be hung in parlor where they make
nice ornaments. Assorted Art Colors with
highly finished wood handle firmly secured with Bright Aluminum Ferrule,
that never tarnishes or grows dull. Will last
for years and always just the handlest thing
a woman can have in the house, or a man in
the store or office. Make delightful presents for your friends as a gift or souvenir.
Agents will find them the best selling article in the market. Special terms for those
who wish to sell A GREAT OFFER FOR ALL. We will send one sample All
Wool Duster free to any person who will send twelve cents for a trial three months'
subscription to our great family paper. The best offer ever made. Address
GOLDEN MOMENTS, Augusta, Mate

GOLDEN MOMENTS. Augusta, Maine.



CONDUCTED BY EVERETT G. WHEELMAN.

CCIDENTS will happen even among the best riders" we might transpose the old adage to read, and so I am going to give some simple rules which were compiled by a physician, himself a wheelman, and which it will be well for you all to cut out and save, even if you do not literally "paste them in your hat."

which it will be well for you all to cut out and save, even if you do not literally "paste them in your hat."

Injuries received in riding are almost always bruised wounds, and hemorrhages would very seldom be a very serious complication. Firm pressure with the fingers or with a suitably adjusted dressing at the place where the bleeding is will meet the majority of cases. Should the bleeding be very severe from a limb and not controlled by these means, one should apply a tourniquet by circling the limb with a bandage and then twisting this with a stick thrust beneath it until the blood can no longer flow into the llmb from the body.

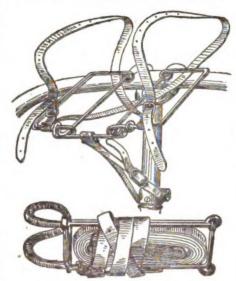
Fractures of all bones in the body have one time or another resulted from bicycle accidents and it is important that they should be properly cared for. The seriousness of the injury depends first upon the question whether in addition to the breaking of the bone the flesh has been so injured that air can enter. A simple fracture in proportion to the severity of the injury heals more kindly than almost any other. All that is necessary is that the broken fragments of bone should be placed and held in their proper position and in a definite length of time, which differs in different bones they will become firmly united by a new growth of osseous tissue.

When a fracture has taken place it will be evident by the pain and the fact that the limb will bend at a place where it naturally is stiff, and by a deformity caused by the misplaced bone. A fractured limb should be brought to as nearly as possible the same shape as its fellow of the opposite side. Then it should be supported by splints, which can be made from almost any kind of a stick. These should be thoroughly padded by a wrapping of some soft material, and then bound along the sides of the limb. The splints should always be long enough to extend over and beyond the joint above and the one below the seat of fracture.

A bruise or contusion consists of an injury to the tissue in which the small blood vessels have been broken, allowi

accomplish that better average results are obtained by dressings which though not antiseptic, are still thoroughly clean and very absorbent. While any cotton or linen fabric may be used, perhaps the most desirable is the soft cheesecloth. This material may be quickly rendered surgically clean by boiling for fifteen minutes or by placing in a hot oven and heating it just short of the burning point. The dressing should be applied, as a rule, dry. It is best to fold closely a good quantity of the material to cover the wound with it and then bind this in place with a bandage of some kind. Bandages can always be successfully improvised from handkerchiefs.

When a person is thrown from a wheel and When a person is thrown from a wheel and



FOLDING LUGGAGE CARRIER.

lands on the head he is very likely to be unconscious for a time. This may be due to a simple jarring of the brain, which for the time being prevents it from acting, or it may be due to a fracture of the skull, or a rupture of a blood-vessel which has given rise to a blood clot pressing on the brain.

If the fall is so severe that internal organs have been injured, the case resolves itself usually into the management of the condition of shock. Remember the cardinal principle of absolute rest in a recumbent position, warmth and stimulation. If the patient is spitting up blood or vomiting blood, there is nothing better that the amateur surgeon can do than to keep him absolutely quiet and trust to nature to bring the hemorrhage to an end. Hemorrhages

An Esmarch tourniquet-

Four ounces absorbent cotton. Four unbleached muslin roller bandages, 3

inches by 6 yards.

Four triangular bandages, lower border to measure 4 feet, side borders 2 feet 10 inches. Two sponges, two to three inches in diameter.

Two ounces whiskey, with label indicating use, especially in shock.

for you to preserve, but here's hoping you will never need them.

depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to machines others sell as high as 800,00, and the first BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, pay your freight agent Our Special Offer Price, \$15,50 and the freight will average 70 cents for each 500 indies. CIVE 17 THREE MONTHS CHILD your own home, and we will return your \$16,50 any day you are not satisfied. We sell different makes and grades of Seving Machines at \$8,50, \$10,00.

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THE BURDICK HOPE THE BERT DESK CABINET SIGNATURE AND WHO ARE NOT.

SID QUARTER SAWED OAK DROP DESK.

SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ORDER, cut this ad, out and send to us, and we will send you for HIGH GRADE DROP CABINET BURDICK SEW.

CHAIR CLAIMED to be worth \$4.50, is being advertised as a premium with a Sewing Machine.
We will furnish the exact same chair when wanted for 50 cents.

BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, pay

A dealer gives this receipt for the care of tires: "Heat causes expansion, and there is just the possibility, well to be avoided, of a sudden burst. So, though it is excellent to have the tire tight, a watchful eye must be cast every now and then on the extent of its firmness. Further it is an excellent plan, and will do much to preserve the nature of the rubber, if every now and then the tires are rubbed with a damp cloth. Occasional moisture is benefia damp cloth. Occasional moisture is benefi-cial to the rubber. Don't, however, ride the wheel through little streams that often cut across roads in country parts. The damp is likely to get in between the tube and the rim. There are times, of course, during a tour when riding through slush and water cannot well be avoided. In that case I would advise that at night the tire be deflated and the air allowed free access."

This is worth trying, anyway.

Drinking. Cured

A Woman's Secret Method whereby she Cured her Husband who was a terrible Drunkard by Mixing a Remedy in his Coffee and Food curing him without his Help or Knowledge.

It takes a woman to overcome obstacles. Mrs. Chas. W. Harry, 920 York St., Newport, Ky., had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privation due to her husband's drinking habits. Learning there was a cure for drunkenness which she

drinking habits. Learning there was a cure for drunkenness which she could give her husband secretly she decided to try it. She mixed it in his food and coffee and as the remedy is odorless and tasteless he never knew what it was that so quickly relieved the craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up in flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly and they now have a happy home. Mr. Harry was told about his wife's experiment and he gives her the credit of having restored him to his remarkable remedy, cures a man without his effort, does him no harm and caness him no suffering whatever.

Dr. Haines, the discoverer, will send a sample of this grand remedy free to all who will write for it. Enough of the remedy is mailed free to show how it is used in tea, coffee or food and that it will cure the dreaded habit quietly and permanently. Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 701 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will mail a free sample of the remedy to you, securely sealed in a plain wrapper, also full directions how to use it, books and testimonials from hundreds who have been cured, and everything needed to aid you in saving those near and dear to you from a life of degradation and uitimate poverty and disgrace.

Send for a free trial to-day. It will brighten the rest of your life.

grace.

Send for a free trial to-day. It will brighten the rest of your life.



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Patented improvements, comfort, safety. New full illustrated Book telling all about Rupture sent FREE, secure-ly scaled. G. V. HOUSE M'F'G. CO., 744 Broad-way, New York. FORT when you write.

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CAMEO-LIKE

Address COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

\$5.00 SHAVING SET



THE G. O. PLASTER CO., Box 1229, Augusta Maine.

Place your finger on your pulse and see if your heart beats regularly and steadily. If there is a single skipping or irregularity of the beats, your heart is weak or diseased, and there is no telling how soon it will stop beating altogether. Heart troubles, dangerous as they are, can be instantly recognized by all. No doctor can tell better than you if your heart is out of order. But remember that irregular or skipping beats are only one symptom, and in many cases are not found. Any of the following are just as positive

Symptoms of Heart Trouble.

Fluttering, Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in the Left Side, Arm or Under the Shoulder Blade; Fainting Spells, Dizziness, Hungry or Weak Spells; Spots Before the Eyes; Sudden Starting in Sleep, Dreaming, Nightmare, Choking Sensation in Throat; Oppressed Feeling in Chest; Cold Hands and Feet; Painful to Lie on Left Side; Drowsy, Swelling of the Feet or Ankles (one of the surest signs), Neural-gla Around the Heart. Persons having even one of these symptoms should not delay treatment a single day.

Medicine Free to All. If you have been treating yourself for stomach, lung, kidney or nervous disease, and have failed to find a cure, the chances are 9 in 10 that your trouble is in your heart. Hundreds of such cases are found every year. I want you to send me your name and address at once, so I can send to you for trial a box of my celebrated Heart Tablets absolutely free of charge, by mail, prepaid. Don't fail to write me if you have a single one of the above symptoms. I can cure you beyond any question, and will send the free tablets to prove it to you personally. Delays are dangerous. Inclose stamp for postage.

Address DR. AUSTIN ALBRO, Box 963 Augusta, Maine.



HOW TO MOUNT A WHEEL. RIGHT SIDE.

union of its edges, such as is called first inten-tention, but by a more tedious process of throwing off the bruised organisms and the growth of new flesh and skin.

The essential thing in the care of such a wound is cleanliness and subsequent protection from infection. The wound should be thoroughly cleansed with water, preferably water that has been boiled. Then the wound should be protected by a suitable dressing. The ideal dressing prevents the entrance of air and dust, while at the same time it allows the escape of any fluid that may form in the the escape of any fluid that may form in the wound. It may also be saturated with something that has the property of destroying germs, but it must not thereby be rendered fritant to the wound. This is so difficult to

The following extract from the book, First Aid to the Injured is of interest here:

Provide yourself with a light wooden or tin box, preferably with a cover sliding lengthwise, the inside measurements of the

box being length 18 in., breadth 6 in., height 4 in. The following supplies should be neatly packed in

Two splints—i. e., thin pieces of board, 17 1-2 inches long, 3 1-2 inches wide, 1-4 of an inch thick (boxwood). Two shorter splints, 12 inches long and 3 inches

i. e., a strip of rubber 48 in-ches long, 3-4 of an inch wide and 3-16 of an inch thick.

One paper of pins, large ones. Six needles, threaded with coarse white cotton thread.

One yard rubber adhesive plaster (in tin box). Two ounces of laudanum, with label indicat-

Now, here are the rules which it will be well



EDITOR'S NOTE. The following rules govern the publication of matter in this department.

Contributors must without exception be regular subsers to Comfort, and every contribution must bear the wrown name and post-office address in full.

own name and post-office address in full.

Original letters only, which deal with matters of general interest, will be published. They must be as brief, plain and correct as the writers can make them, and may vary in length from one hundred to four hundred words. Only letters of exceptional merit and interest may reach six hundred and lifty words. Contributors must write on one side of the paper only.

\$10 CASH PRIZES \$10.

The following cash prizes will be paid monthly:

1st. For the best original letter
2nd. " second best original letter
3rd. " third " "
4th. " fourth " "
5th. " fifth " "

5th. " " fifth " " 1.00
Competitors for these monthly cash prizes must comply with all the above rules, and in addition must bring at least one new Cousin into the Comport circle; that is, they must send one new subscriber with each letter, together with 50 cents for a yearly subscription.

These cash prizes will be announced monthly in this department.

No premiums will be given for subscriptions sent in under this Prize Offer.

All communications must be addressed to Aunt Minerva, care of Comport, Augusta, Maine.

CASH PRIZE WINNERS.

Gertrude E. Upton,		\$3.00
Margaret Spencer,		2.50
Arthur S. Murphy,		2.00
Albert A. Pierce,		1.50
George Johnson,		1.00
The State of the S	_	

"Along the river's summer walk,
The withered tufts of asters nod;
And trembles on its arid stalk,
The hoar plume of the goldenrod.
And on a ground of sombre fir,
And azure-studded juniper,
The silver birch its buds of purple shows,
Aud scarlet berries tell where bloomed the swee wild rose.

And I will trust that he who heeds
The life that hides in mead and wold,
Who hangs yon alder's crimson beads,
And stains these mosses green and gold,
Will still, as he hath done, incline
His gracious care to me and mine;
Grant what we ask aright, from wrong debar,
And, as the earth grows dark, make brighter every
star."

EAR NIECES AND NEPHEWS: Text and sermon all in one, and the dear old Quaker, Whittier, for the preacher. It is too beautiful for me to mar with a word of mine, and we will go on to the letters.

Our first letter is written by one who has herself recently completed a course in librarianship, so she surely knows of what she speaks, and perhaps her words will help some other young girl with whom the question "What shall I choose for an occupation?" is still a burning one. She says:



ONTRARY to the times of our grandparents, of our grandparents, of our grandparents, young girls now expect to earn their own bread and butter, and it is not an uncommon thing for them to ask, 'What shall I do to earn my living?' Perhaps no occupation offers so much attraction as librarianship and yet no other profession is so little understood. "In the first place what does it mean to be a librarian? Formerly, when libraries for the public were few and small, any one who could distribute books to the public and keep account of them was supposed to be qualified for librarian ship; but in the present day, when humanity is ascending higher and higher on the ladder of progress, and public clibraries are increasing in size and wealth, the field of the librarian has become vastly widened until it has grown to be a science.

field of the librarian has become vastly widened until it has grown to be a science.

"As the importance of the extent and scope of the knowledge of the librarian is becoming more and more recognized so the demands for a skillful and efficient custodian of books increase in direct proportion. That librarian is most valuable who can best serve the public, and to serve the public well requires more than an ordinary knowledge of books. By a knowledge of books I do not mean that one must read every book of any note, but he must be familiar with the great range of books in general on any subject whatsoever, so as to be able to direct or advise students in their different lines of research. This knowledge is not possessed by the average individual and consequently must be acquired through careful study of the national literatures and perusal of book reviews and criticisms. This knowledge of books, called bibliography, includes, besides acquaintance with the leading works on all subjects, their authors and titles, knowledge of editions, printing and binding, as well as classification and cataloging of books. A librarian should have his information ready at his fingers' ends and be able to meet any demand in any department of learning. So his training should be the broadest and yet the most impartial. "Another qualification is now demanded; a knowledge of at least two modern languages—French and German. The librarian who knows neither or only one of these can never be familiar with the contents of his own library. He is constantly at a loss when questioned about the foreign books in his charge, and is often embarrassed through ignorance of them. He can not read his foreign periodicals and reviews so necessary to his efficiency and capability.

"The demand for highly educated and trained librarians is daily increasing and consequently many training schools for this purpose have been established. Statistics show that the number of women in the library business is steadily growing and will soon exceed the number of men. I

profession peculiarly fitted for the former, as it re quires a taste and refinement which are naturally possessed by women. As the best is required so the best will be forthcoming and though it may seem to many that there is no room tor them in library work, 'there is always room at the top.'"

GEBTHUDE E. UPTON, Washington, D. C.

Now here is an exceedingly well-written article by Louretta C. Cole, on the Hawaiian Islands, but as it is only a compiled article I cannot use it. Salona Merritt, of Helena, Montana, is another cousin whose interesting article on Mrs. Dolly Madison must be refused for the same reason. am very sorry.

Next let us visit the quaint old church of San Miguel in Santa Fe, under the guidance of our cousin, Margaret Spencer.

cousin, Margaret Spencer.

"During our interesting and historic journey through New Mexico, nothing was more impressive and quaint than the old San Miguel church, which stands, a relic of centuries, in the heart of Santa Fe. San Miguel was built in the sixteenth century, and entirely destroyed during the great Pueblo revolution of 1680. In 1710 the Marquis de Penola caused it to be rebuilt on the same ground, preserving the stones, and shape as much as possible, from his own ideas of an ancient church.

As early as 1538 De Baca passed through the Rio Grande valley, and found Santa Fe quite a prosperous Pueblo village; but in 1680, when San Miguel was destroyed by the revolution, the early records of the country were lost, and the entire history of its European settlement swept away by the destruction of the archives and their treasures. "Of this old church we had heard wondrous stories, read descriptions of its plaster walls, its odd style and sacred traditions, so from our hotel, one summer morning, we took a carriage and drove



SAN MIGUEL CHURCH AND ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE

there to six o'clock mass. We passed into the church by the low door behind the stone wall, to find service already begun and the worshipers all kneeling on the cold stone floor. Outside the sunshine of a cloudless day flooded the gray stones, gilded the slender cross and gave to the very walls a glory of morning, and life and praise; inside it was dark, cold, and dreary. Crumbling plaster, cracks and marks of ages, as it looked to be to us, told stories of long years, of lives and deaths and strange histories.

"The women were wrapped, like all Mexican women, in vibosas or mantas, their hands and arms hidden in the black folds. The dark faced men bowed to the cold stone floor, now and then glancing at the altar in devotional manner. They chanted, or sang in a low monotonous voice, some dreary, wailing hymn, while the responses were slow, deep toned and weird. The worshipers were typical Spanish-Mexicans, and the altar with its gayly embroidered altar cloth, its tall candles, vases and artificial flowers, very like Catholic churches of more modern date. The young priest, with his small acolytes, added to the picturesque air of the place; ancient pictures on the walls, a few costly golden candlesticks on the altar, made up a quaint, dark, hidden away place of worship in this far-off valley among the hills, and we had attended service in this oldest church of New Mexico.

"The young priest met us outside the door and was charmingly cordial; introducing us as 'friends' to the priests of St. Michael's College, who had been to morning service. This college stands close to the church and is most prosperous and well sustained. The teachers call themselves 'Christian Brethren,' whose schools have long been established all over the world. One handsome young brother urged us to come in and take breakfast with them and see their boys. Catholics send their boys to this college from all parts of New Mexico and Colorado, thinking it a great privilege for them to be taught in the shadow of old San Miguel church. Very intellig

account of a two days' trip in the mountains which shows that he, at least, enjoyed his summer's out-

Another letter which I must return thanks for but cannot use, is by Miss Deborah S. Bass, of Littleton, N. H. This article is very pleasantly written, and ought to succeed in getting published elsewhere.

Our next letter is upon a subject very interesting to all western farmers, and perhaps easterners will be even more pleased to read of the methods of their western brothers.

"The Kansas farmer looks forward to the maturing of a good corn crop as perhaps the Egyptian does to the overflowing of the Nile, for it is upon this resource that he depends largely for a livelihood. If the weather is favorable he plants his corn as early as the month of March, for early corn matures the best and corn planted in March matures in July. If the farmer has not had much fall plowing dope, and is in a hurry to get his corn planted in the spring he lists his ground, which is a much quicker way of preparing it than plowing. A lister takes a row at a time and has two boards which throw the earth both ways, leaving a deep furrow. After listing a cultivator is run through the furrows and then they are ready for the planter. After planting the ground is rolled until it is very level and then the corn is ready for cultivation. "The Kansas farmer looks forward to the matur-

very level and then the corn is ready for cultivation.

"In June the sun and earth seem to harmonize,
and all vegetation grows with startling rapidity.
During this period the farmer has no time to swap
knives. Everything that looks like a cultivator is
put to good use, for corn grows on the jump; it
will grow six inches in a single night. About the
middle of June it has attained a height and density which shades the ground; the broad green leaves
are interlaced and droop almost to the earth.
Now care must be taken that the cows do not get
into the corn, for if they did hunting them would
be like looking for a needle in a haystack.

"In October comes corn-husking time, and from
now until after Christmas farmers are in the field
early and late. They husk with only one man to a
wagon, and use what is zalled a bump-board on
one side to prevent the corn from going over.
When a man is husking rapidly at the rate of a dollar a day, with perhaps three ears in the air at a
time it is very necessary to have this board. Many
times if there is a big production of corn there is a
scarcity of crib room; then the corn is piled in
great heaps upon the ground. At such times corn
is perhaps cheaper than coal, and as a bushel of
corn would burn almost as long as a bushel of
corn would burn almost as long as a bushel of
limmense quantities are used by the farmers to
keep back the frost line."

GEORGE JOHNSON, Burlington, Kansas.

Now we have a description of a storm on the prairie.

Now we have a description of a storm on the prairie.

"The storm was approaching fast and we hurriedly started for home, the clouds rolling up black and threatening in the northwest, with the wind due east. We felt confident the storm would not strike us while the wind was in that direction, but the clouds were moving fast toward the south. Just one mile of our journey had been passed when a drop of rain struck us. While we sped over the level road I watched the clouds as they piled up higher and higher; then an opposing current of air would separate them a moment, and they would gather together again blacker than ever. The wind was acting queer. The long grass rose and fell like ocean waves, and near us a clump of willows were twining around each other; each leaf and twig seemed to be giving and taking a last embrace. The wind had changed; it was now a race with the storm. The clouds had changed from black to green and all around the edges they were frothed with yellowish white. The green mass was churning and boiling over its entire surface, and now and then casting off its yellowish froth. Gradually they closed in on us, but we had reached home, and from its safe shelter we watched the storm. A house only a quarter of a mile away became invisible; willows and cottonwoods bowed low, even to the ground, and the darkness of late twilight came upon us. No living creature could face the torrents of water that now burst upon us. Sheets upon sheets came down, laying the long, waving grass even with the ground. Limbs were torn from the willows, cottonwoods snapped off midway, seemingly by the weight of the down-pouring waters, for the wind seemed to be silenced by the mighty flood. It all passed in less than half an hour, and again the sun shone and the birds sang; but the dooryard was a lake of water.

I wonder how many of my readers have ever heard of or seen the curious lake described in

I wonder how many of my readers have ever heard of or seen the curious lake described in the next letter? I must confess to complete ignorance of its existence, although I have passed several years in Washington, D. C.

"Near Terra Alta in Maryland there is a lake called 'The Unseen Lake.' It is about seven-eighths of a mile in width and about one and one-fourth miles in length. It is completely covered with a kind of sod which is strong enough in some places to bear the weight of a man. It is sometimes called 'Cranberry Lake' because cranberry bushes grow on top of the sod, which is composed of cranberry roots matted together. Fishing has been done by making a hole through the sod with a rail. Nice fish have been caught there."

NEVA SAUER, Marietta, Ohio.

Our next letter needs no introduction from me.

Our next letter needs no introduction from me. Anything connected with Admiral Dewey is eagerly received by all Americans.

received by all Americans.

"Perhaps the one man in whom the country is most interested to-day is Admiral George Dewey, who was born in this town on Christmas, 1837. Admiral Dewey's father, Dr. J. Y. Dewey, lived in a comfortable house just across the road from the State House, a handsome building of Vermont granite. The house in which Admiral Dewey was born is still standing, but it has been moved from its original site and a new house erected there. In the great Doric portico of the State House, so called because it is built after the Doric style of architecture, there stands a marble statue of Ethan Allen, Vermont's hero in the Revolutionary War. It is proposed now by some of the Admiral's admirers to put a companion statue of Dewey at the other end of this portico.

"The State House stands a good deal higher than the street, and quite a distance back from it. The



STATE HOUSE AT MONTPELIER, VERMONT, SHOWING STATUE OF ETHAN ALLEN.

ground between is laid out rather irregularly in terraces and flights of broad granite steps. People who remember Dewey here when he was a boy tell that one of the plays he was most fond of was to run races with the other boys, from the Capitol down to the street, with their eyes shut, and see who could go the fastest without falling headlong. How surprised he would have been then if he had been told that some day a marble statue of himself might be put up there in the portico, where he was running races." running races

ALBERT A. PIERCE, Montpelier, Vermont. If, as the following letter states, egrets' plumes fall out and do not require to be pulled, why does not some enterprising young man or woman start business.

business.

"Of late years there has been a strong campaign against the decorating of ladies' hats and bonnets with plumes and birds' feathers, and, if report be true, the habit has been dying out; yet, if it had been allowed to continue, it would have led to the founding of a new industry, for egret herons, from which the plumes are taken, can be raised as easily in confinement as fowls or ostriches; while owing to the fact that their plumes fall out every year at the end of the nesting season, there would be no cruelty connected with it.

"My experience with egrets was in the year 1895, when my brother and I secured three white ones from a rookery near our home. The rookery was in a heavy growth of low, broad-branching trees surrounding a small lake. Their nests, which were made of small twigs and stalks, with no padding at all to soften them, were built in the crotches of the trees, six or eight feet from the ground. Each nest contained four light-blue eggs, about the size of a guinea hen's egg. The birds which we took were four or five weeks old, and though unable to fly they gave us a lively chase ere we secured them, scrambling from branch to branch along the tops of the trees, with the agility of monkeys. When we did at last capture them they required careful handling to prevent them from besmearing us with the contents of their crops which they attempted to throw over us.

"On reaching home we placed them in an unused." to throw over us.

to throw over us.

"On reaching home we placed them in an unused fowl house, and offered them some minnows, which they refused, obliging us to take them one by one and force the food down their throats. In a few days, however, they learned to feed themselves. From the first we uttered a peculiar whistle while feeding them, which they quickly learned to answer and would come hastening from a distance of half a mile on hearing it. As soon as they showed a a mile on hearing it. As soon as they showed a tendency to fly we clipped their wings, but gave them the run of the place; when we soon found

them most useful as insect catchers, they spending most of their time going from plant to plant catching flies and bugs. On approaching a fly they would sway their heads from side to side so rapidly that the eye could scarcely follow, and then, when within an inch or so of the fly would strike with unerring aim. As eaters I have never seen their like. They would eat not only till their crops were full, but until they were full up to the throats,



and then would go around for an hour or more with necks stiff with food. It is my belief that an egret can eat two pounds of fish a day.

"At night our egrets would return regularly to their house, and one of their most peculiar traits was their habit of quarreling every evening over possession of the perches. Two or three of them would place themselves at intervals along the perches, and then do their best to keep the others off, although there was plenty of room for all, thrusting at them with their sharp beaks, and uttering their harsh, croaking notes. The others would return the blows with interest, and thus the fight would go on until finally all would succeed in securing places for themselves upon the roosts.

"As summer advanced the egrets began wandering more, and, discovering the river which ran near the place, they went to fishing for themselves, sometimes wandering a mile or more, yet returning every night. With the advent of autumn, however, the migratory instinct was awakened, and they commenced to disappear, and finally one morning a party of tourists, not knowing them to be tame, shot the remnant. We attempted to get others the following spring, intending to be more careful of them, but the rookery had been broken up by plume hunters. We had proved, however, that they could be raised in confinement: they had been interesting pets, and had cost little to keep. They are nearly as good as a watch dog around the place, being very wakeful at night and sounding their resonant cry the moment they hear or see anything unusual."

Arrune S. Murphy, Andota, Florida.

And now my space is full and we must say good-by ARTHUR S. MURPHY, Andota, Florida.

And now my space is full and we must say good-by for another month. AUNT MINERVA.

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COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.

SAMOA.

WRITTEN FOR COMPORT.



IO

ISING out of the sun-ISING out of the sunny Pacific, thousands of miles from a ny continent, is the little group of islands (scarcely more than a few dots on the map) which have, for the last ten years, a ttracted the attention of the three most powerful nations of the earth. The Samoan Navigator Islands lie about ten degrees Navigator Islands lie about ten degrees south of the equator. Their volcanic peaks rise out of the sea to an altitude of four or five thousand feet, the sloping sides of the mountains covered to the very summits with

sloping sides of the mountains covered to the very summits with dense forest and undergrowth. Below on the shore are many little coral bays which gleam and glitter in the fierce light of the sun. Everywhere the shore is fringed with coral reefs upon which the breakers beat and roar, curling and tossing their white spray to the foot of the palm trees, which stand like huge ostrich plumes along the shore.

Over all this the sun shines from a sky of marvelous blue, and with a radiance which, it seems, could never be dimmed; but even while one is thinking thus a few clouds scud across the sky and in the twinkling of an eye the heavens are darkened, the wind sweeps all before it, tearing off the limbs of trees and scattering the coccanuts; the rain falls in torrents—then blue sky again. One does not mind a drenching in this climate, for in a few moments the sun dries the light clothing and the traveller goes on his way quite oblivious of the moisture but happy to have escaped the missiles which have been hurled from the trees into his path.

The natives of Samoa are not cannibals, or

missiles which have been hurled from the trees into his path.

The natives of Samoa are not cannibals, or black skinned savages, but a people of light brown complexion, semi civilized and of marked intelligence. Their dress is simplicity itself, being composed of a strip of cloth or "lava-lava," made usually of "tapa" or bark cloth, which is wound about the waist and falls to the knees. The upper part of the body is sometimes protected by a blouse but, in the case of the men, the fine chest and splendid muscle are bare and decorated with strings of red berries and moss and garlands of flowers. sometimes protected by a blouse but, in the case of the men, the fine chest and splendid muscle are bare and decorated with strings of red berries and moss and garlands of flowers. The Samoans are extremely fond of flowers and weave most beautiful garlands with which to decorate themselves and their houses. On fete days the natives dress in attire of the brightest hues, their bronzed skin shining with cocoanut oil, and their hair dyed and stiffened, and decorated with flowers and berries and sometimes (oh, happy mortal), a piece of looking glass. The high-bred women appear on these occasions wrapped in innumerable mats of which they are as proud as the American lady is of her real old lace and family jewels. These mats are made of pandanus split very fine and woven together so that the mats are sometimes as soft as fur. They are seldom worn save on great occasions, and then they are wrapped about the body, one over the other until the poor human inside is scarcely visible.

Perhaps the most interesting spectacle to a white man is a native feast. Seated under the thatched roof which forms the house of the native, the floor covered with palm leaves and branches of cocoanut palms the guests range themselves in a large circle while in the center spread out upon banana leaves are the viands. And such a quantity! Dozens of pigs (the Samoan delicacy), roasted on hot stones in the ground, chickens and ducks cooked in a similar fashion, tare root and tare leaves cooked with the milk of the cocoanut, bananas and other tropical fruits and vegetables beside fish, fresh from Samoan waters. Of course the feast is innocent of forks and banana leaves make excellent plates. To close the feast the flowing bowl is passed about. This is filled with the national beverage "kava" which is made from grated root and is offered always for hospitality's sake, much as we should offer a guest a cup of tea.

The Samoans are, like all dwellers in tropical lands, a lazy race, yet when occasion arises, they can work well, especially when emplo

The Samoans are, like all dwellers in tropical lands, a lazy race, yet when occasion arises, they can work well, especially when employed by the white settlers. Their lack of ambition to acquire wealth may be accounted for by their custom of family privilege of appropriation. No man's goods are his own but belong to his family. If he works for a white settler and is presented with some new clothes, when he goes to visit his relatives and they are



NATIVE OUTPOST.

pleased with the new trumpery, he would not think of refusing to give it to them if they asked. On the other hand he may take from them anything that pleases him. So it would scarcely be politic to work hard and lay upriches, for they would be immediately appropriated by less industrious relatives. In spite of this, perfect civility always prevails among the natives. Perhaps nowhere can we find so courteous a race. "Tolafa" they say as they pass, and whether you be friend or stranger it is the same, "Tolafa," "Love to you." They are extremely generous, and one has but to admire their most highly-prized possession and it is his. But in return the native expects the same generosity. same generosity.

THE CELEBRATED CORNISH AMERICAN PIANOS AND ORGANS E WILL SHIP A CORNISH PIANO OR CORNISH ORGAN ANYWHERE UPON THE DISTINCT UNDERSTANDING THAT IF IT IS NOT SATISFACTORY TO PURCHASER AFTER 12

UNDERSTANDING THAT IF IT IS NOT SATISFACTORY TO PURCHASER AFTER 12

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and refund the purchase money and freight charges, adding interest at it rate of six per cent. Thousands have taken advantage of this, the origin force, and the immediate success of this iron clad guarantee decided us to continuity to the strong and the instruction of insuring the purchaser of Cornish Plano or a Cornish Organ against any risk. It would be impossible for to make public this offer were it not backed up by the strongest evidence of our absolutes of the cornish Plano or a Cornish American Planos and Organs are warranted free twenty, five years and every warnt is a personal guarantee endorsed by a busine reputation of fity years, and plant and property worth over one million dollars. The cornish Organs, and so great has been the demand for our instruments during the law every expensive addition to our factories whill give us still greater facilities for the manufacture of our world famed instruments made by us, see new Jubilee Catalogue for 1899 1900, handsomely illustrated in colors—the most comprehensive musical catalogue for 1899 1900, handsomely illustrated in colors—the most comprehensive musical catalogue in the trace. The frontispiece is a masterly reproduction in fac-simile of an interesting oil painting, designed and executed for us by an emiment artist, representing "8t. Cecilia and the Angelle Choir." This boautiful catalogue is sent FREE, charges prepaid, and we also include our novel reference book "The Heart of the People" and our latest special offers free.

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A prompt response to this advertisement will secure a DISCOUNT of \$10.00 on the list prices as quoted in our 1899 Catalogue on any CORNISH ORGAN or \$20.00 on the list prices if you buya CORNISH PIANO.

REFERENCES. Our bank, your bank, any bank, or any of the multitude of patrons who have purchased millions of dollars' worth of instruments from us during the past fifty years. Send for particulars of the Cornish Co-operative Plan, showing how you can secure a Cornish Piano or Organ FREE.

When ready for war the Samoan blackens his face and goes through most wonderful gambols and contortions indicating how he will treat his enemies. They use spears and sometimes, nowadays, rifles. Their aim is to capture the heads of their victims and bring them heads to sample a memerators of their them back to camp as mementoes of their prowess. In battles again their courtesy is shown, for even during their fiercest struggles women may go unharmed among them. A Samoan would scorn to harm a woman at any-

The Catholic Mission has done much for the natives of Samoa, teaching them, not European



MATAAFA, THE EXILED KING.

habits and customs, but a better way of doing their work, and how to lead more useful lives. Most of them are devout Catholics, and with their naturally lovable and sentimental natures they are easily touched by the form and symbolism of the service. They are very musical and the sacred music taught them in the mission as well as their own native songs are beautifully rendered.

and the sacred music taught them in the mission as well as their own native songs are beautifully rendered.

But what have we to do with these natives, living their own lives in the South Sea? Some years ago the United States bought, of the native chiefs, the harbor of Pango-Pango for a coaling station. The interests of Germany and England are chiefly commercial and political. Samoa is really an important position for it is the only neutral group of islands in the Pacific and it is on the course of all steamers from our Pacific coast to Australia. Each year the Pacific Ocean grows more important and now, since the United States has become interested in the Philippines it is especially important that she should have some control in Samoa. After much difficulty among the whites at Apia, the chief town of Samoa, the Germans siding with one native faction, the English and Americans with another, a treaty became necessary. This was the Treaty of Berlin which gave equal power to the three nations, Germany, England and United States, leaving the natives to rule themselves so far as was compatible with the interests of the signatory powers. Trouble arose between the two factions the missing peculiar dish so esteemed by the Chinese. Few of us, however, have any idea of the kind of nest used, or anything about where it is to be found, and how it is collected. The edible bird's nest is not a mass of sticks, straws, and feathers, plastered together with clay or mud, such as the robin's nest, for instance. The method of the ir manufacture is unique. The swallow who builds the nest is provided with glands that secrete a peculiar sticky substance which hardens quickly upon exposure to the among insects, as we all know, the spider is so mong insects, as we all know, the spider is so mong insects, as we all know, the spider is so and java, where patible with the interests of the signatory powers. Trouble arose between the two factions of the natives concerning the crown. Mataafa, a brave chief who had all the titles of royalty, was set aside and his rival, Malietoa Lanpepa, was upheld by the powers. For a time Mataafa held the position of vice-

king but soon he was suspected of plotting and, considered dangerous by the powers, he was exiled to Jalut, one of the Marshall Islands, a dismal place close to the equator, where he and his companions suffered terribly. where he and his companions suffered terribly. In the latter part of 1898 Lanpepa died and Mataafa, returning from his exile, expected to be acknowledged by the powers as king. Judge Chambers of Georgia, Chief Justice of the islands, after carefully studying the history of the royal family decided in favor of Malietoa Tanu, son of the late king. The Germans took the part of Mataafa, though formerly they had been his worst enemy, and fighting was inevitable. Apia was attacked by the rebels and marines were landed from the warships to protect the consulates. The British warship Porpoise and the American cruiser Philadelphia shelled the native villages along the shore and the cause of Mataafa seemed on the wane. The affair will probably be settled by another treaty between the three powers giving more definite directions for the action of the white government in relation to the natives.

A sketch of Samoa would not be complete without mention of the author and poet who spent his last days in the lovely climate and who has made known to us the hearties of the

spent his last days in the lovely climate and who has made known to us the beauties of the

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place. Robert Louis Stevenson was the beloved of the natives. His home, Vailima, high on the mountain above Apia, was often visited by deputations from the native chiefs who came to ask of their beloved "Tusitola" (the teller of tales) advice on matters of state. He understood the natives and possessed their complete confidence. He would leave no stone unturned to help them in their troubles and, often, at the expense of the goodwill of white officials, acted as an intermediary for them with the Chief Justice and consuls. At one time several of the chiefs were imprisoned for political reasons and Stevenson did everything in his power to alleviate their sufferings and save them from death by disease. After their release they expressed in a most substantial manner their appreciation of his good offices. They built for him a road to the town, bringing the material often from the shore with much labor, and providing themselves at the same time with food and shelter, so that no expense should fall upon their benefactor. Stevenson named this "The Road of Gratitude," and it will stand for many years, a monument to the heavy its legication which may evist heavilla flootion and the store of the flootion which may evist heavilla flootion and the store of and it will stand for many years, a monument to the beautiful affection which may exist be-tween the Samoan and the white man.

EDIBLE BIRDS' NESTS.

WRITTEN FOR COMFORT



E have all of us heard of E have all of us heard of bird's-nest soup—th at peculiar dish so esteemed by the Chinese. Few of us, however, have any idea of the kind of nest used, or anything about where it is to be found, and how it is collected.

The edible bird's nest is not a mass of sticks.

These swallows inhabit the cliffs in the Sunda Islands, Ceylon, Borneo, and Java, where the birds inhabit large caves over-looking the sea, and in colonies of countless thousands build their homes and rear their young.

When about to build the nest the bird's glands, which are situated under the tongue, become greatly swellen. The swallow presses its towers against the rock that is to serve against the rock that the

become greatly swollen. The swallow presses its tongue against the rock that is to serve as the foundation of the nest, and then retreats a short distance, in so doing drawing a glutinous thread out of its mouth. This is woven into a bed of web, by dexterous movements of the bird's head, and the operations of spinning and weaving are continued until the nest is of the required size and shape. The completed nest is about the size of a quarter of a hen's egg.

The best quality of nests are white and as translucent as porcelain, and are much prized by Oriental epicures. Another species is of a brown color, but is mixed with bits of sticks, feathers, and other foreign substances which render it almost useless as an article of diet. render it almost useless as an article of diet. Probably either species would not prove especially attractive to an American palate.

pecially attractive to an American palate.

The natives who gather the nests often live in the larger caves with the swallows. As the openings to these caves are often sixty feet high and between forty and fifty feet wide, it can be seen that the men do not frighten the birds in the least. They do not even seem to mind the loss of their nests, but keep on building year after year in the most contented fashion.

In gathering the nests two men work to

In gathering the nests two men work to-

gether. One carries a torch, for the inner recesses of the cave are totally dark, the other is equipped with a long-handled, four-pronged spear. By means of a light bamboo ladder they ascend to the roof of the cave. The man with the spear selects the nest he wants, spearit, and with a slight twist disengages it from the rock whole. He passes it down to his companion, who puts it in a basket at his waist. The nests of the best quality are tied with strips of bamboo into bundles, weighing about a pound and a half each, and containing about forty nests. These bundles are worth about nine dollars each. The poorer grade of nests are nicely strung together, and are not nearly as valuable.

About \$2,500 worth of these nests are gathered every year, three crops being taken during the season. Though this occupation of nest-gathering has flourished for over seven generations, or considerably over one hundred years, so numerous are the swallows, and so rapidly do they breed, that there seems to be not the slightest diminution in the number of birds inhabiting these caves.

Should it prove that the English sparrow is any relation to these birds, what a hopeless task is before Bostonians and others who hope to exterminate the pests by destroying their nests!

In the Philippine Islands cock fighting is a popular amusement.

In the Franco-Prussian war pigeons were de-clared contraband of war.

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F. TENNYSON NEELY, Publisher, 259 Wabash Ave., Chicago. 114 Fifth Ave., New York.



When Dewey comes home every man, woman and child in the country will want to wear one of these beautiful giltemblems. The elegant sword voted by Congress to be presented to Admiral Dewey is now all ready and will be presented to the hero of Manila by President McKinley as soon as Dewey reaches Washington, early in October. This beautiful giltemblematic stick pin sword is very strongly made, the blade has a sharp point and as the sword is warranted never to tarnish, it makes the most appropriate and useful souvenir of the season. Each sword comes mounted on Red. White and Blue cards three inches square and are selling by the thousand. Men wear them for neck tie pins, women wear them for dress, searf and shirt waist pins, children wear them for all pin purposes and they will not tarnish so are the most popular and useful "Pin of the period."

These sword pins sell for 25c. each, but knowing all patriotic people would want them a large lot were ordered, so will give one free with a subscription.

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in the mi ads in the

THE FISH INCUBATOR.

WRITTEN FOR COMPORT.



O the chick of the present day, born in an incubator, the old saw, "What is home without a mother," has lost all meaning. has lost all meaning. He lives quite comfortably without the
"cluck, cluck" of the
old biddy and has
grown quite accustomed to furnace
heat instead of the
warm feathers of
mother hen. In
hatching chickens by mother hen. In hatching chickens by artificial means many difficulties must be overcome. Now let us see how it is in the case of hatching fish in the hatcheries. Almost all fish are born from eggs and these receive no attention from the mother after they are deposited on the deposited on the bottom of the brook, so the difficulties to be

deposited on the bottom of the brook, so the difficulties to be overcome in this direction are less than in the case of the chickens. Then again one female often lays as many as several thousand eggs, about ninety per cent. of which are destroyed or fail to be fertilized. By artificial incubation not more than four per cent. are lost, so that hatching by artificial means has proved to be far superior to natural courses.

Uncle Sam, with his eye always open to improvement, has carefully noted all these facts, and has taken advantage of them, using every precaution to save the eggs and tend them so carefully that the largest possible proportion shall hatch into fish. All over our country collecting stations and fish hatcheries have been established for the propagation of our native fish. This work is under the management of the United States Fish Commission, which is one of the youngest departments of our government. Cars especially constructed for the purpose carry the eggs and fish from one end of the country to the other, so that it often happens that the eggs of the salmon of California and Oregon are hatched in Maine or vice versa.

That the waters of the United States may be-

vice versa.

That the waters of the United States may become well stocked with fine fish the Commission is very generous to individuals, and anyone who has a pond of proper size and in good condition may, upon application, have it stocked with fish from the fish farms of Uncle Sam, free of expense. Thus the fish used for food are well distributed and sport is promoted in all parts of the country. The angler need have no fear that the brooks and lakes of our sporting areas will become "fished out" while the government is so generous with its fresh supplies of fish.

have no fear that the brooks and lakes of our sporting areas will become "fished out" while the government is so generous with its fresh supplies of fish.

The land-locked salmon are the fish most popular among sportsmen and much is done toward their increase at the fish hatcheries. About November they begin to spawn and, if allowed their freedom, the female seeks the shallow streams where she deposits her eggs upon the gravelly bottom of the brook. She is followed by the male who spreads upon the eggs the soft roe or milt, which fertilizes them or rather some of them, for by the natural method the milt fails to reach a large per cent. of the eggs and they are lost. It is for this reason that nature has made such a bountiful provision of eggs from each female trout, and man now takes advantage of this provision to fill his rivers with these dainty fish. In the hatcheries the female fish, when she tries to escape from the lake, is trapped and placed in a large tank or pound, from which she can be taken in a landing net. She is then stripped of her eggs. An expert, holding the fish by the tail, determines whether it is ripe for delivery; then holding it over a pan he presses the body gently until the eggs drop out, often to the number of eight or ten thousand. The fish is then returned, unharmed to the lake. The milt is taken from the male in a similar way and is thoroughly mixed with the eggs, so that every healthy egg is fertilized and yields a fish. The eggs of the salmon are at first not more than a quarter of an inch in dismeter, but then afterward they soak up much water and increase in size. They are now placed on large frames through which a stream of water is constantly passing. In this condition they appear like a great mass of glass beads ready to be strung. For about three months the eggs remain on the frames. They require no nourishment but plenty of fresh air and water.

When the tiny fish first emerges from the egg he is nourished by the little sac of the egg which is still attached to him, but whe

the from their birthplace to other lakes in far off states. They are taken up in landing nets and placed in large cans, about one hundred to a can, and these are fastened securely in the Fish Commission car. The only requisite for the journey is plenty of cool air and this is obtained in part by dipping the water out and letting it fall again. This work is done more effectively, however, by an air pump, which is constantly pumping the air into the cans through rubber tubes with minute openings at the ends, through which the air enters the water without causing disturbance, and giving perfect aeration. Food for the salmon is unnecessary for they can live a week or more without apparently suffering for want of it.

The fishlings, when taken from the lakes for transportation are not more than six inchelong, but under right conditions they will grow at the rate of a pound a year until they

grow at the rate of a pound a year until they are the delight of the sportsman.

It has been estimated that at one hatching over two million fish can be propagated in a single year. Of course these cannot be accommodated in one lake and so they are distributed at an early age, to other lakes and ponds and

The future of this good work of our government is most promising. The food supply of our country is being greatly increased and sport is being promoted not only along those streams and lakes which have always been famous for traut, but in new and formerly unate. mous for trout, but in new and formerly unat-tractive regions. Then again the fishing is im-mensely improved by the introduction of fish

not native to the region in which they are hatched, and by the general interchange of kind and quality.

Bank Accounts For Children.

WRITTEN FOR COMPORT.



O do the very best thing possible for your child, in a material way," said a wise father, "is to start him with a ten dollar savings bank account when he is one day old." The writer knows of several instan-ces in which this advice has been followed or anticipated and the re-sults have been uni-formly gratifying. Let me recount one case. Arthur Lane had ten dollars deposited to his

formly gratifying. Let me recount one case.

Arthur Lane had ten dollars deposited to his credit the day he was born, in a savings bank paying four per cent. interest, compounding semi-annually. At the same time he was guaranteed by his parents an allowance of ten cents per week up to his tenth year, twenty-five cents per week from his tenth to his sixteenth year, and one dollar per week from his twenty-first year. Up to his sixth year this allowance was deposited to his credit entire. Then, the nature and value of a bank account having been explained to him, he was encouraged to voluntarily save and deposit as much of his allowance per week as he felt inclined to, in view of the advantages to accrue therefrom. On each birthday, beginning with the second, two dollars were deposited for him as a birthday gift. In addition to these increments, he was urged to earn and deposit for himself such sums as an active boy may without detriment to school work or wholesome recreation. When Arthur was twenty-one years old he found that he had enough money in the bank to take him to college and pay most of his expenses there for two years. He kept on earning and saving during his college life—adding to his bank account as well as subtracting from it, and finally graduated without having called upon his father for a single penny. The lesson in practical economics was worth more to him than a gift of the same amount of money could possibly have been. He had learned the value of money—how to make it, how to save it, and how to use it—and all this at such an infinitesimal and wisely distributed cost to his parents that although in straitened circumstances for a time the financial drain was scarcely perceptible to them.

The wisdom of meking boys and gifts their a time the financial drain was scarcely percept

a time the financial drain was scarcely perceptible to them.

The wisdom of making boys and girls their own bankers is sustained by so many practical considerations that I wonder the custom is not universal among provident and thrifty parents. Start your children off with ten dollars apiece and you will be amazed to see how their bank accounts will grow. Interest subtly adds itself to principal, and the sum total goes on rolling up and increasing in an astonishing ratio. And it will not be long before your boys and girls will catch the spirit of the enterprise and add their efforts to its furthering with a wholesome pride and enthusiasm. One does not realize how much money actually passes through the average child's hands, until a tally is kept of it by some such method as this. Let the allowances and gifts and earnings, that otherwise would melt away immediately and without perceptible results—unless, perhaps, of a disagreeable nature—be registered, at least in part, by a savings bank account under the child's own management, and in the course of a few years they will represent an amount which is assurprising as it is encouraging.

Some one may object that bank accounts for

amount which is assurprising as it is encouraging.

Some one may object that bank accounts for boys and girls would develop in them an undue and perhaps corrupting love of money. At first glance there might seem to be some plausibility in this objection. But maturer reflection, backed by practical results, will refute it. Depositing money in a savings bank is not like hoarding it in a miserly way. It is an investment. The laws of financial growth and use apply to it. It is also subject to the risks and fluctuations of all working capital. The whole process is educative, stimulating and broadening to the mind. It is no more morally injurious for a child to watch and control in his small way, the productive forces of the business world, than to watch and control the productive forces of nature in making a garden. It is an enterprise that is entirely normal, legitimate and instructive—something vital, to which a young person must come sooner or later, in the constitution of things, and which he is advantaged by knowing something about at an early period in his education.

Then too, wise parents in teaching their children the value of money will impress upon them from the outset the fact that money in itself is worthless. Its wonderful power is

them from the outset the fact that money in itself is worthless. Its wonderful rower is tiself is worthless. Its wonderful power is manifested only when it is used as a medium of exchange. We save it to use it, and to use it in the best and most effective ways, if we have it rightly

Practical results also show that children are not made miserly or even avaricious by the management of small bank accounts of their own. They are made economical and careful

not made miserly or even avaricious by the management of small bank accounts of their own. They are made economical and careful about the use of money, but they do not forget that its final and essential function is to be used. Nearly every child with a bank account has some definite and cherished object in view, some wise and often far-reaching purpose for which he or she is saving. And, in the end, the money is invariably applied to a good use, something that furthers the young person's success in life.

If parents and friends in making presents to children would only, instead of giving perishable knicknacks and toys give the value of such things in money, and encourage the little people to put it where it will grow and amount to something of real, solid benefit by and by, how much better off all of us—excepting the toy dealers—would be! But if that is asking too much self-denial of the children, why not educate them into foregoing a toy now and then by giving them the money such things would cost and letting them choose between the sorry wreck of former indulgences and the glory of so much more credit at the bank?

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The National Reunion of the Blue and the Gray occurs at Indianapolis, Ind., in the early part of this month. Nowhere else in the world can such a scene be witnessed as this friendly meeting of the survivers of a great civil conflict. It always carries with it an object lesson on the sterling good sense and candid judgment of the American people. The nation as a real living entity did not exist until the national spirit rose from the hundred battle grounds of the Blue and the Gray. The sins of these men have opened a future to the nationa future through whose vista only the most daring can look. The numbers of those who made the nation one, grow fewer and fewer with each yearly reunion. This common interest in the present war and common heirships in the great results of our latest victims show more closely than ever before to the men of the Blue and the men of the Gray what their conflict meant. They rejoice together that the victory of the Blue and the defeat of the Gray meant a united nation-a nation which should in less than a generation carry the national emblem in triumph around the world.

When "Society" with its capital "S" takes seriously to any sport, sensible discussion of the matter is at an end until "Society" takes its frantic seriousness in some other direction. The bicycle had its brief whirl and then the social columns ignored its existence. Golf and automobiles have been the social fad of the summer of 1899. Indications seem to point to the conclusion that the automobiles would "arrive" as a business convenience before they became a fashionable fad. For the last few years frequenters of Broadway have been familiar with the sight of the horseless carriage standing forlorn and empty at the curbstone. Rarely was it seen in motion and more rarely with an occupant. This summer it was hard to find one of these vehicles and those curious to know what an "automobile" ride was like frequently had to postpone a gratification of their curiosity. The world of fashion began to purchase "automobiles." It is an expensive luxury-this new fad of the fashionable, and as such may enjoy a longer vogue than the wheel. The gulf between one thousand dollars and one hundred dollars may insure a corresponding tio in the length of time that fashionable interest will be directed towards the new method of locomotion. In time this interest will subside and automobile parties will be a thing of the past. The trip being made across the continent will demonstrate the practical use of this new wagon of the day. The man and his wife who started from New York to spend their summer on this trip, have awakened much interest along their entire route. Automobiles are still excluded from the park drives in most of our large cities. There is a great artistic opportunity for a change in the construction of these vehicles. At present they are ugly and ungainly. There is none of the "smartness" of a fashionable turnout discernible in these heavy-wheeled, abbreviated-looking affairs. If Fashion during the brief sunshine of her fever can change the shape of automobiles into a thing of beauty they may become a "joy forever," as they certainly will become a necessity.

One of the most hopeful signs of the last few years is the lavish festival of wealth in philanthropic and altruistic schemes. Schools, colleges and libraries are forwarded and endowed on every hand. It is an age of vast fortunes but it is an age in which individual re-

degree. Andrew Carnegie is a striking example of the responsibility of wealth. That a man should retire from business at the height of success is still something of an anomaly in America but that he should avow a purpose of devoting his life to the wise distributions of his wealth is an anomaly in any age or time. He is only one of many who are spending time. brain power and effort in the endeavor to make their wealth of great benefit to the world. The greater part of the benefit is however reaped by the cities. In the great centers of population opportunities for education and enjoyment are at the disposal of all. In a great measure this is an unfair distribution of pleasure. There are hundreds of people in the rural districts fairly hungering and thirsting for the opportunity to hear good music, to see good pictures, to read good books. No millionaire has yet devised a scheme to brighten the monotony of these lives that are lived far from the great centers. Some states have made efforts along the lines of a traveling library and traveling exhibitions of prints and reproductions of great pictures, but while this work has met with appreciation and co-operation from the public whom it designs to benefit, the work has hardly begun. A well-organized system by means of which a few really fine paintings might be exhibited free of charge in all the rural districts would unfold a new world to many. It has been said that we look at Nature many. It has been said that we look at Nature in an entirely different manner after we have seen it reproduced on the canvas of a great artist. We begin to look for tints and shades that we never saw before but that the artist's eye has caught. Nature takes a new meaning when we search for the beauties that only trained eyes have seen. Why should the libraries, the gymnasiums and the lectures be provided only for the dwellers in great cities? There are plans to enrich and beautify life in the city; these should be extended to the country.

The failure of the legislatures of Pennsyl-The failure of the legislatures of Pennsylvania, Utah, California and Delaware to elect United States Senators has caused some serious complications and many discussions as to the interpretation of the Constitution on this point. The power of the governor to fill such vacancies by appointment is seriously questioned. Such dead locks are only possible when the state legislature has the power to appoint. It was the idea of the makers of the Constitution that the United States Senate should represent the states as units. This unity and sovereignty of the states would be better upheld by men owing their power to unity and sovereignty of the states would be better upheld by men owing their power to the law-making body of their several states. The election by State Legislation was the result. There have been many discussions of the wisdom of amending the Constitution in this point and such political broils as these cases of non-election of senators but emphasize the necessity for a change. It is a relation of the right of a state to leave it unrepresented in the councils of the nation and especially so at a transition period like that of the present. On the other hand the most critical students of the Constitution believe that it provides no lawful method of disposing of cases like the ones cited—in other words that the governor of the state has no power to appoint in such cases. The simple remedy that would prevent any such occurrences in the future is a constitutional amendment throwing the choice of any such occurrences in the future is a constitutional amendment throwing the choice of United States Senators directly upon the voters of the state. The opportunity for political "deals" and double dealing would be materially lessened by such a method. The most marked feature of governmental development since 1789 has been the strengthening of the legislative branches of the government and the endeavor to make these bodies reflect the sentiments of the people. Under this development the English House of Lords has become of little governmental importance. Our Senate would more truly reflect the people of the state if elected by them directly instead of indirectly through the legislature. The people should rebuke the political chicanery that leaves them without a legal voice in the Senate of the United States, and they should rebuke by taking into their own hands the delegated power to select men to represent the state.

The American nation has reason to feel proud of its great naval victories. From the time that John Paul Jones, with his unseaworthy Bon Homme Richard, snatched victory from two British ships down to the July day when Cervera's torn and dismantled fleet lay on the rocks of Cuba, the American navy has had victories by see far in advance of its expectation. rocks of cuba, the American navy has had victories by sea far in advance of its expectation or expenditure of money. Now we mean to have a navy that will be fitting our rank as a nation. Much discussion has been aroused as to the proper naming of this new navy. About ten years ago Secretary of the Navy Tracy adopted a certain plan for naming our ships adopted a certain plan for naming our ships which up to that time had been christened in a haphazard manner. He proposed to name battleships after states, cruisers after our great cities, armored coast defenders after celebrated events in our history, and torpedo boats after naval heroes. This seemed like some kind of an orderly arrangement but the recent violation of it by naming four coast defenders effective. of it by naming four coast defenders after the states of Connecticut, Arkansas, Florida and Wyoming, has provoked much unfavorable comment in those states. The technical discomment in those states. The technical distinction between the importance of ships is one not understood by the people at large. The most obvious thing about a ship is size and when we find the boat named for the state of Texas really smaller than the one named for the borough of Brooklyn, the comment of the Texas people is not pleasant to hear. It is certain that some of Brooklyn, the comment of the Texas people is not pleasant to hear. It is certain that some recognized system of naming should be adopted but it is exceedingly doubtful if any patriotic advantage is gained by giving local names to national ships. It is not municipal or state pride that we wish to foster but national pride. pride that we wish to foster but national pride. Give the names of great victories like Saratoga, Yorktown, etc., to the ships, give the names of men prominent in our military history or of great statesmen. If geographical names must be used adopt some of the native Indian names like Cherokee, Seminole, Iroquois, Seneca, Cayuga, or the like. The names of our cities are not American names. New York was the title of the Duke of York, Boston and Newark are from English towns of that name. Cincinnati in a sense is American as it was named after the Society of the Cincinnatus, but its origin is in Roman history. The names of a large sponsibility seems to have developed in a high is in Roman history. The names of a large

number of our states are of European origin. Let us have names that will serve as a guide to the rank of the ship and at the same time as an object lesson that the American people have a

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13 59	Waves of the Ocean March Blake Wedding March	1 38 T	run to the Tast	
85	Winsome Grace. A perfect gem	84 V	rue to the Last icar of Bray, The. Old English Song our Mother's Love for You	
105	Zephyr Waltz			
B 00	N'T FORGET to pay for this sheet	186 W	Then Winter Days Have Gone Trayne Whistling Wife, The. Comic Randall	
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to address given below, and the music will be sent direct from Boston, postage prepaid.

TWO STEP.

W. G. WILMARTH.



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The Popularity of the Two-Step.

Music dealers everywhere are much interested to watch the gradual forcing out of the waltz by the popular two-step and publishers assert that only about two-thirds as much waltz music is now sold as was a year ago. When the two-step was first introduced as a dunce it was met with decided disfavor by waltzers and dancers generally, who sneered at the idea of a dance which could be picked up by any one in half an hour ever being considered popular. Another class of people frowned upon it on account of the rompish character of the dance and regretted that what they were pleased to call an undignified scramble should be successful. Also much opposed were dancing-masters who had labored long and faithfully to perfect dancers in intricate steps and figures. Notwithstanding all of this opposition the two-step has been popular with dancers from the start and the swing, rhythm and exercise are well in keeping with the modern idea that women should have and enjoy exercise and sports as well as men. The day has gone by when it is fashionable or proper form for a woman to pose as an invalid or without sufficient strength for good wholesome pleasure and exercise. Another thing that has made the two-steps no popular has been the general acthiness of the music, especially those composed by Sousa and the host of followers. So many of these two-steps have been brought before the public that one that commands immediate attention has to be of extra great merit. The Old Dominion which has taken place in the music world within a few years. Even our youngest readers can easily remember when the only sheet music to be had came from the music to see had came from the music to see a low relieved much attention until recently, although books and paper were clean and exercise. Another thing that has made the two-steps have been brought become to paying monopoly prices that will be seen by seen decided with a few years. Even our youngest two files of the music to be had came from the music at low prices are well in keeping with the modern Music dealers everywhere are much interest-

attract immediate attention and grows upon the player or hearer every time it is repeated. It is a very creditable piece and worthy of high praise.

friend want the best of sheet music read our music offer on another page; but do not think of paying music-store prices until you have tried our offer once. If everything is not as presented we will return every cent it has cost you. The most difficult thing is to convince those who have not seen the music that it is all we say; and yet every day brings such letters as Lucia Robbins, Box 4. Waverly, Mo., sends. She writes: "I received the music and it is all right and just as you advertise. Am very well pleased with it. I have thought the same music at higher price was cheap; but I never struck such a sale as this." Nor is this any more emphatic than just a word from Miss. Stella Beag, Mentor, Minn. "The music I received is very nice. I should have had to pay from twenty-five cents to balf a dollar a sheet." Do as we suggest and make one trial of our offer.

Commenting on the large sums that are now paid to the best opera singers, the profession generally feels that Henry Abbey and Henry Jarrett are largely responsible for it, as they both have been instrumental in this material recognition of vocal merit. Jarrett gave Christine Nilsson, the famous "Swedish Nightingale" \$1000 a night to sing at Drury Lane theater in London, whereupon Patti's sum went up to \$2000 a night for her performances in Convent Garden. Not satisfied with this large advance over all previous records she stipulated for and received \$5000 a night in her next American tour. But speaking of large salaries for musical performances leads Comfort to note that in both of these cases the vocalists have been aided by other artists and the accessories that go to make up the modern opera company. Now the record is really broken by the pianist, Ignace Paderewski, who many of our readers have heard give his

Abroad where music receives general recognition and aid as an art it is not an unusual sight to see a monument erected to some living or deceased artist or composer. In Italy a beautiful one has been erected by the general government to the memory of Guiseppe Gabetti. He was the director of the military music of the Piedmontese Infantry bands and composed for them a march which has become as famous as it is popular. The King was so pleased with this particular composition that he ordered it to be used perpetually in greeting any member of the royal family in public, the same as "Heil to the Chief" is used in this country as a greeting to the President or other high officials. On account of this incident Gabetti's March is now known as "The King's March' and is used whenever there is any public appearance of the King, though its use for other members of the family has been gradually dropped in favor of the head of the house, for whom it is now played exclusively.



WRITTEN FOR COMFORT.



HE fashion of wearing a coat or a blouse made of a different color and material to the skirt is decidedly economical, as it costs very little to produce a smart-looking costume in this way. Lace revers and collars in an endless vacollars in an endless variety of designs help to make a coat or jacket look very stylish. The lace could be mounted onto a plece of ivory satin or any color that mark.

matches the lining foundation would look very smart.

All the newest skirts continue to be tightalting round the hips but vary in width at the hem. The best shape for ordinary wear measures a little over three and one-quarter yards in circumference, and is certainly the most perfect hanging skirt that has ever been introduced. It is a particularly easy style for the amateur to make, as there are no small gores to be added on at the hem, for each piece is within the width of ordinary double-width material. An especially stylish skirt has the regular gores divided into two sections, each section outlined with a narrow beading of jet, ending with an ornament running into a deep scallop

gores divided into two sections, each section outlined with a narrow beading of jet, ending with an ornament running into a deep scallop connecting each gore around the foot which has a decided flare. This is extremely modish when made up in taffeta or liberty satin.

Double skirts are very popular, but very different from the ordinary idea of a double skirt. The upper skirt being within a few inches as long as the underskirt. All akirts ripple around the feet; indeed in the present "pull-back" fashion, walking would be seriously interfered with were this not so. The shope are showing very beautiful akirts for dressy wear having a long, trailing foundation of soft, pliant satin, with a fall of soft, pliant satin, with a fall of chiffon covering it, and finished with pleatings of the thin stuff at the edge, and over the edge, and over all the outer skirt of Brussels net thickly sewn with

of Brussels net thickly sewn with jet sequins interspersed with quillings of net. They are all very long, clinging, and trailing, and accompanying them are patterns for the bodice to be made according to the taste of the purchaser. This goes to show how much importance is given the skirt of this season; far exceeding that of the bodice.

Well, I have just been looking at the most bewildering lot of fall and winter millinery it ever fell to the lot of mortal to see, and right here in our own New York. You would decide at once you must be in Paris, that no such splendid collection of exquisite creations could have originated elsewhere; but I am proud to see that we can do something over here, and with a little encouragement may yet be acknowledged as leaders. Of course a great deal depends upon the face beneath the hat and I



ly are these hats which are to be our leading modes, gorgeous and daring, but unusually practical. Many of them are after the fashion of the turkish turban, the material velvet, panne silk, or soft felt cloth arranged in thick folds in a low flat fashion. in which grebe breasts and ospreys are introduced with fine effect. Fur is elaborately applied to the most costly hats; mink, otter and chinchilla being the most popular, as well as the most becoming. All shades of pink are lavishly used and are wonderfully effective. I saw such a sweet hat of black velvet, with a rather high crown, and perfectly straight brim, the top heavy with black birds and soft paradise plumes, while under the brim was draped a beautiful shade of soft pink satin ribbon ending in a full bow at the left of the back, to fall over the hair. Purples and grays are very much in vogue, while the newest of the new is the vivid claret red so many of the new hats are made of. It is immensely becoming to a clear-skinned brunette. A certain brownish shade of crushed strawberry is also to the fore, and combines effectively with jet. Turquoise blue and castor is a favorite combination while any and every combination shows a tower of black. Some of the fanciful black hats, enormous things, show one scarf end of tulle or lace to wind about the throat.

Everything in millinery is enormously heavy, Everything in millinery is enormously heavy,

trimmings heaped on without rhyme or reason, seemingly.
Very little radical change is seen in jackets

or coats. Sleeves are snug, and bodies are short,

especially so over the hips, very often longer at the back and front, and more often longer in the front longer in the front than any place. Slanting double-breasts are much worn, the usual width being re-tained at the top, while a single button closes it in the center at the bottom. All edges the center at the bottom. All edges and corners, in fact, every possible point is scalloped. There are no square edges. Open fronted coats and short-waisted jackets are still jackets are still the very height of fashion, and all of

fashion, and all of them are shaped into the figure at back. The introduction of a side piece to an Eton is a great improvement, and permits of the shape being more generally adopted, as in its old form an Eton jacket was very unsuitable for many figures.

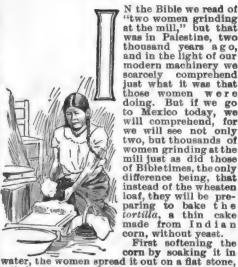
Eton jacket was very unsuitable for many figures.

The sketch selected sets forth a novel gown in soft wool in palest violet made over an underskirt of black satin set in circular ruffles, while flat bands of the satin intersected with lace ornament the bodice. The overdress, which has much the effect of a princess is brought tight to the figure by means of small tucks, ending in a point at the bottom to give the needed flare.

Two pretty ideas for the school girls are shown. One being a frock of royal blue wool, with fine corded tucks and knife pleating by way of trimming, and the other a smart little surplice bodice, with a satin collar effect at the back.

A MEXICAN MEAL.

WRITTEN POR COMPORT.



N the Bible we read of "two women grinding at the mill," but that was in Palestine, two thousand years ago, and in the light of our modern machinery we scarcely comprehend just what it was that those women were just what it was that those women were doing. But if we go to Mexico today, we will comprehend, for we will see not only two, but thousands of women grinding at the mill just as did those of Bibletimes, the only difference being, that instead of the wheaten loaf, they will be preparing to bake the tortilla, a thin cake made from Indian corn, without yeast.

N the Bible we read of

called a matate, and with another stone shaped like a rolling pin, crush it into a paste. When this paste or dough is of the proper con-sistency, it is patted by hands that are not necessarily clean into thin cakes, and baked to a rubber-like inpermeability on another flat

stone. In the meantime, the ever-present frijole (bean) has been simmering in a pot, and is now ready for eating. A formal announcement that dinner is served is not necessary, for the men of the family are lounging about not far away, smoking cigarettes, and the lifting of the pot from the fire is the signal for all to cather about it. gather about it.

Each person takes a tortilla, and deftly moulding it into the form of a rude plate, fills it with beans from the pot, using another tortilla doubled into the form of a scoop. Then transferring the beans by means of the scoop transferring the beans by means of the scoop from his plate to his mouth, he complacently seats his meal. When he has about satisfied his hunger, he eats first the scoop, then the plate, and if he be faz-idious, uses another tortilla for a napkin, and then that also is eaten. Thus it is seen that neither linen nor dishes are left for the women to wash—a slight recompense for their labor at the mill.

Three times a day, from time immemorial, this has been the bill of fare of the poorer Mexicans. Plain and unvaried fare, you say.

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The Old Reliable firm who sell honest goods and give Valuable Premiums.

Yes, but there are those, still poorer, to whom it is a luxury, it being said of them, that they eat the beans of the mesquite (a small tree) raw, for breakfast, drink water for dinner, and allow the resultant swelling of the beans to take the place of supper.



Material

Wool

OW many women know why they wear their wedding ring on the third finger of the left hand? The Egyptians believed that that particular finger was connected by a slender nerve with the heart itself. The worshippers of Isis held this finger sacred to Apollo and the sun, for which reason gold was the metal chosen for the ring. The first authentic reference to finger rings occurs in the Old Testament, where the signetring of Judah is mentioned. Rings were originally used more for practical purposes than for ornament. They were used for sealing.

HOW ONE OF OUR LADY READERS MAKES A GOOD LIVING.

MAKES A GOOD LIVING.

I have noticed the different ways in which some of your readers have been making money, and I wish now to give my experience. I am selling Baird's Non-Alcoholic Flavoring Powders, never making less than \$3 a day, and I often times clear over \$5. These powders are much cheaper than the liquids and they go twice as far. From one to eight different flavors can be sold at most every house for flavoring ice cream, custards, cakes, candies, etc., and they give to any delicacy in which they are put that richness of flavor so common to the fruits and flowers they represent. Guaranteed to be perfectly healthful, I have not any trouble selling them, as everyone who sees them tried buys them. By writing to W. H. Baird & Co., 288 Telephone Bidg., Pittsburg, Pa., they will give you full particulars and give you a start. I give my experience, hoping that others who are in need of employment can do as well as I have.

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not perfectly satisfied, return it and we will immediately refund your money.

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FOR CRAZY PATCH-WORK. FOR CRAZY PATCHOWING to the hard times there has be market an extra big lot of odd pieces that are just what ladies want for crazy proceeding the process of the process A Cute Foot-Rest FREE.
Useful Ornamere sought after at all see f the year. People dealize the quantities Useful Urnamen are sought after at all seaso of the year. People do realize the quantities of goodsthat are sold through the mails. Inventors are daily trying to get up something to sell by mail that will be pretty, useful, and cheap. A pretty foot-rest could never be ob-tained at a low price be-fore (they sell for \$1.00 each at the stores), but by get-ting up something

pe mied with cotton of any cheep or cast-off substance then sewn up, we can now give a premium that will welcome in every room in all the homes for Maine to California. It couse in the shape handsome Spaniel Sow-Wow, lying down, size about inches, and can always be placed for an ornament when in use by grandma or yourself or company as a Foot fir it will create untold merriment when lying in front of fire, it is so life-like in shape and color. Athough enti-new, 57,396 have already been sold, and millions in will be in use before many months. Agents will find it great sellers, and should order at least a dozen to a with.

The Victoria Stamping Outfit.



It has been our special pleasure to select designs for this collection for our artistic friends. Illustration A shows a floral and ribbon design which can be used for almost anything the dainty worker has use for. The flowers are best executed in Kensington stitch, the ribbon may be either simple outline, outline filled in with feather, herring-bone or cat stitch, or, what is still more effective, the long and short stitch. Illustration B is a dainty little design for monograms or what-nots.

Note the sizes of the designs named below and the number of sheets of patterns in this outit.

1 Very Handsome Centerpiece of Carnations, 17x17 inches

1 Pansy Doi-

ly, 6½x6½.

1 Alphabet
for Handkerchiefs or
Fine Linen,
1 inch high.
1 Border
for Flannel

l Border for Flannel Work, 8% inches wide, and 29 other designs for embroidery

1 Design Centerpiece, Pansies, 10x10.

Case, 5x5.

1 Design for Tray Cloth, 7x15.

1 Design for Canterpiece, Maidenhair Ferns, 94x194.

1 Rosebud Doily, 734x734.

1 Alphabet for Towels or Table Linen, 134 inches

in this outfit.

I Very Handsome Centerpiece of Carnations, 17x17 inches.

1 Pretty Corner-piece of Pansies and Leaves, 6x6 inches.

1 Design of Strawberries and Leaves for Dolly, 64x84.

1 Design for Dolly.

1 Clover Design for Dolly.

1 Design for Baby's Bib, Rosebuds and word Baby, 4x4.

Design for Baby's Bib, Rosebuds and word Baby, 4x4.

Design for Cheese Doily, 3½x6.

Design for Souvenir Case with Motto, 5½x6.

Design for Shoe Rag, 5x10.

Design for Shoe Rag, 5x10.

Design for Shaving Bag with Motto, 6x6.

Fruit Designs for Fruit Plate Doilies, 3½x3½.

Design for Carving Cloth, 11½x15½.

Design for Tumbler Doily, 4x4.

Pretty Corner Design for Tea-cloth, Jewel Work, 9x8.

Design for Table Doily, 8x8.

Design for Water Bottle Doily, 6x6.

Designs for Butter Plate Doilies, 3½x3½.

Cut Work Doily Design, 5x5.

Tvery Pretty Design for Corner, Battenberg Work, 7x7.

Design for Border with Corner, 5x16.

Floral Corner Geranium, 6½x6½.

The patterns are made of linen bond paper, and

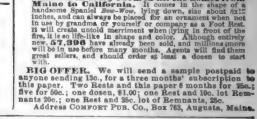
of every description too numer-ous to men-tion here. The patterns are made of linen bond paper, and consist of 9 sheets of patterns, each sheet 14x22 inches in size. As good as can be made.

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year it is safe to say that the rates will be doubled for 1900. Indeed, the French people expect to make a fortune off the Americans during their coming carnival.

In conversation with a number of the keepers of Pensions, they distinctly stated their rates would be doubled, so that if a schedule of rates now is quoted, it will give the reader gyear.

rates now is quoted, it will give the reader will give the reader will give the reader will give the reader around the Jardin de Luxembourg, a room for two people can be had from forty francs (\$8.00) ap, per month, and if one gets one's meals at the restaurants, a good average is two francs (forty cents) a meal. This is much the preferable way to live, for you can have your meals where you are sight-seeing and not have to return to your boarding house. Besides, the Continental breakfast, which consists of a bowl of abominable coffee or chocolate and a roll, is not sufficient nourishment for a tourist.

If you choose to live in a Pension or boarding house you can obtain accommodation now, from thirty-five francs (\$7.00) upward. This way of living has so many drawbacks that in the end it costs as much as living in an apartment. The food is scant and has to be supplemented every day from your other funds, and if you lose a meal nothing is deducted, but if you have a friend to dine you are charged extra.

The Latin Quarter is the center for American Art students and you can readily find apartments where both English and Franch are

Art students and you can readily find apart-ments where both English and French are spoken. It is the cheap quarter too, so that if you choose to live nearer the Exposition grounds or in the more aristocratic section of the great city, even now the rates are much higher.

grounds or in the more aristocratic section of the great city, even now the rates are much higher.

But your living is a small part of your expense. The "tip" or "pour boire" is paid for everything. It amounts to a tenth of every bill except the cab fare. This is one and five-tenths francs (thirty cents) and the pour boire is twenty-five centimes (five cents). This wretched system has been recognized by law and you must pay, no matter how unjust or how unnecessary it may seem to you.

If you intend to go to the Paris Exposition in a cheap way, begin to get ready now. Learn to write some French even though you can't speak the language. Obtain some French money and learn to count it, and make change rapidly. Join the great Cycling Club of France. By all means take a wheel. It will cost a little something but nothing to compare to cab fares, and you will have a method of conveyance when you most need it. It is said there are twenty thousand cabs in Paris, but we could never get one of the twenty thousand after any great affair or even on Sunday afternoon. Have your wheel painted some distinguishing color with some marks or hieroglyphics known to yourself, so that when you check it you will be sure to have your own wheel returned to you.

The same spirit that makes a Frenchman take a "tip" when he has rendered no service makes it a pleasure to him to exchange a fine, beautiful American wheel for a clumsy European affair.

Take a passport, a circular Convelor letter of credit,

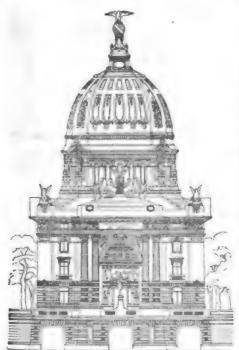
fal American wheel for a clumsy European affair.

Take a passport, a circular letter of credit, and, if possible, a circular Consular letter issued by the Department of State in Washington. Write now to the American Consul in Paris asking him to send you copies of newspapers printed in English in Paris, and from these you will get many addresses and ideas of granage.

As a matter of course you will send a fee to pay for obtaining the papers and to remuner-ate him for the services rendered. There is no set fee, I believe, but do not be niggardly about this, for all you can learn in advance saves both

energy, money, and time after you arrive.

If you have any friends who can introduce and vouch for you to "The Women's Rest Tour



Possibilities of a Cheap Trip to the Paris Exposition.

Weitten for comfort.

HERE is a possibility—but not a probability that one can go to the Paris Exposition on a small amount of money. Whatever the trip would cost you this year it is safe to say that the rates will be doubled for 1900. Indeed, the French people expect to make a fortune off the Americans during their coming carnival.

In conversation with a number of the keepers of Pensions, they distinct the paris exposition with a number of the keepers of Pensions, they

word.
Do not go in large parties "personally" conducted. It is easier for two to make the trip than one, and you can in most instances economize by having three in the party. Do not go in one of the large fashionable vessels, but choose a small vessel carrying only second and third class passengers. They take a little more time, but as there is generally a literary class of people on board, the trip is made very agreeable. And as a rule the salt air is very beneficial.

cial.

Comfort has had in mind when offering this

cial.

Comfort has had in mind when offering this superficial information, the great body of teachers, preachers, and the cultured classes of small means, who have thought they would like to go to the Exposition, but who have not as yet crystallized any plans.

To see Paris is a privilege, for there is a prodigality of beautiful things, and the historical associations give material for a lifetime of study. And no one can know what patriotic feelings are aroused or how deep the love of one's own country is, until he has crossed the Atlantic; comparing the life of the great mass of the people with the every-day life of an American citizen makes one know how sweet it is to live under the flag that stands for Liberty. And every day you thank God for being an American and every day you pray for the privilege of returning to the greatest country in the world—the United States of America.

The United States National Pavilion at the Paris Exposition is 100 feet high, the style of the exterior is classic and is a marked contrast to the French buildings, which are not so architectural in treatment. It is situated on Quay d'Orsay, one of the best locations on the grounds. The plan is square, with a large central dome and rotunda. There are rooms on three sides, opening out of the rotunda, one for ladies, one for gentlemen and one for both. On the second story is a room where people may rest and register, if they so desire, and the thord tory is given up for the offices of the commissioner-general and his staff. The fourth floor will be used as is the second.

There will be two electric American elevators, and in the centre arch of the portico will be a statue of Washington, while a bust of President McKinley will occupy a niche over the door.

door.

\$10,000 has been appropriated as a fund for the mural decorations and artistic treatment of the interior of the building, and it is the intention of the art commission to employ the best American artists upon this work, and to make it the finest example of decorative art which the United States has ever produced at any exposition.

HOW ONE CHURCH WAS BUILT.

WRITTEN FOR COMPORT.



HE city of Chihuahua, Mexico, is noted for two things in particu-lar, viz:—The wou-drously rich Santa Eulalia Silver mine, and the magnificent church of San Francisco. more commonly known as the Chi-huahua Cathedral.

huahua Cathedral.

The mine was discovered some three hundred years ago, in the early days of the Spanish occupation of the country, and although it has been worked continuously ever since, there is as yet no indication that its huge body of ore will ever be exhausted.

The building of the

The building of the famous church began about a hundred years after the discovery of the Santa Eulalia, and the righness of the mine is testified to by the fact that the cost of the church, \$800,000, was realized during the time occupied by its construction from a small tax placed upon the product of the mine.

product of the mine.

"But even with such a mine behind the enterprise, how on earth did they manage to erect such a building without machinery for hoisting the ponderous stones?" you involuntially approach to the massive stone

walls of the church edifice.

If you are addressing a native of Chihuahua, he will tell you that he cannot say positively how it was done, that the building was completed a little before his time—along in 1789, inst about the time the Constitution of the pleted a little before his time—along in 1789, just about the time the Constitution of the United States was adopted. But he will add that there is a legend to the effect that the stones were carried up to their places on the backs of burros (donkeys.)
"Burros!" you exclaim, incredulously. "Why burros cannot climb ladders, even without loads, and how else could they get up so high?" And you have displayed your ignorance of Mexican ingenuity.

And you have displayed your ignorance of Mexican ingenuity.

"As the legend runs," your informant will go on to say, "the stones were brought from the quarry on the backs of burros, and lifted thence directly to their places in the building. But bye and bye the walls grew so high this could no longer be done, so earth was brought and banked about the walls, making a gentle incline up which the animals ascended to the desired height. And as the walls continued to grow, more earth was brought, the burros mounting higher day by day, until the last



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COMBINATION OFFER



stone was in position and the church completed."

pleted."
"But what became of the huge heap of earth that must then have surrounded the church?" you ask, gazing upward at the lofty towers.
"Quien sube? (literally, who knows?)" your informant replies, with a shrug; "the legend does not say, but as it is not there now, I presume it was carried away."

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Cost in single copies at least 40 cents each but we have a book of one hundred and fiftysix popular songs sentimental, pathetic and comic with words and music complete which we will send to any friend who will send six cents to pay mailing expenses and our illustrated catalogue of latest bargains.

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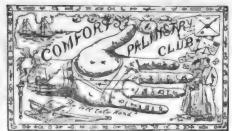
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WE HAVE A WORD TO SAY

Orien was last year put to the test as a remedy for Rheumatism and it made a record of absolute cures in Acut Bheumatism, frequently called rheumatic fever, Periarditis (inflammation of the investing membrane of the eart). Endocarditis (inflammation of the living membrane of the beart), subneute rheumatism, sometime pulled to the less severe attacks of the disease, chronic

THE GIANT OXIE CO., Box 1120, Augusta,

tion. For few years I have been expipied up with this terrible disease. Laid in hed one whole year. Could not here of the invest feed investigation of the first year of the first year.



CONDUCTED BY DIGITUS.

CONDITIONS.

To have one's hands read in this department, by Digitus, one of the finest living palmists, it is necessary to observe the following conditions:

Impressions of both hands must be sent, fully postpaid and having the name, address and nom de plume of the sender enclosed in the package also.

The package must in every instance be accompanied by the names and addresses of eight new subscribers at twenty-five cents each, the whole amount, \$2.00 being remitted, with the package, addressed to COMPORT PALMISTRY CLUBA, Augusta, Maine.

No notice will be taken of impressions and requests for readings unle-s the sender has fully complied with the above conditions.

To take impressions, first hold two large pieces of blank paper over a candie or similar fame, until they are heavily coated with the smoke. Then lay these pieces down, smoke side uppermost on a pad of coltom. Now place the two hands, palms downseard, one on each sheet of paper, pressing firmly and steadily down, but taking care not to move the hand. Keep them so for one minute and lift carefully, so as not to disturb the impression. Have ready some fixally, which can be bought at a drug store or an art store or made with gum arabic and water in an atomiser. Spray this over the impressions before they are moved and allow them to dry. Then they are ready to send.

Smoked paper impressions are the best. But if it is desired to send a plaister cast, take plaister of Paris and dissolve in water to the consistency of thick cream. Pour this into a large shallow dish and when it is hardening place the hand, well-greased, palm downward, in the plaster, pressing downward. Several minutes will be required to get this impression and great care must be taken in removing the hand, not to break the plaster. Casts are exceedingly difficult to send without breaking and should be very carefully packed in a box with the name of the sender written on it. Putty is semetimes successfully used in place of plaster. A good photograph V sufficiently well taken to bring ou

Henr in Mind that all the above conditions must be observed.

Also, that letters not complying with them will go into the waste-basket. Beadings cannot appear for several months after impressions are sent.

AM gratified to see how great an interest is taken in this department, and am always glad to receive letters from the readers of this corner, although it is not possible to give personal answers to them all. Answers to questions about palmistry, however, will always be given in this department when desired, so that students of this science need not hesitate to send them in. There are several questions this month. Remember that in asking questions that can be answered here, you are helping other students as well, for the answers are of interest to all who take an interest in the subject. One reader of COMPORT says:

"I send a question regarding the marriage

students as well, for the answers are of interest to all who take an interest in the subject. One reader of COMFORT says:

"I send a question regarding the marriage line this month, and if the answer is as helpful and inspiring to others as many of the questions and answers have been to me, I shall be very glad." And she adds: "It is all interesting but the questions and answers, are in my estimation, the best for learners."

It is "Effie" who asks, and she wants to know if the marriage line coming to or on the life line must always come from the inside? Opinions differ about this, I notice among leading palmists; the balance, however, seem to have decided that the marriage line must come from the inside or the side of the life line towards the thumb. It should be about one sixteenth of an inch from the life line and should not branch off. If it does shoot off away from the life line after a little that shows that there will be an estrangement between the parties at the age indicated on the life line. The marriage line may be long or short, the length indicating the term of years the marriage lasts. It should not cut the life line; if it does it denotes disappointment. The same raise lasts. It should not cut the life line; if it does it denotes disappointment. The same raise lane. The line indicating marriage under the little finger is the first marriage line, but this does not always count unless it is seconded by one either on the life or the fate line. When the marriage line in under the little finger is the first marriage line to the fate line. When the marriage line wunder the little finger is the first marriage line to the fate line. When the marriage line wunder the little finger droops at the inner

under the little finger droops at the inner end towards the heart line it is a sign that the subject will live longer than his or her longer than his or her bartner. If it is much broken up the subject will not be liable to marriage will be unhappy. If the marriage will be unhappy. If the marriage line runs down on the mount of Mercury, crossing the heart and fate lines and striking over to the mount of Venus, it means divorce; if there is an island on this line, disgrace or scandal. The marriage line ending in a cross means unhappiness.

in a cross means unhappiness.

"Aggere" has probably noticed that her hands were read in the August number. I have repeatedly stated that it is necessarily several months after the hands are received here that

readings appear.
It is useless for young men to write to me requesting addresses of the young ladies whose hands appear in COMFORT. This is not a matrimonial bureau.

Another club member writes to say that he has discovered a good way to "fix" impressions of hands. He pours a little alcohol into a flat dish (like a jelly tin for instance), and draws the paper impression rapidly through it, drains carefully and hangs it up to dry. The alcohol can be saved for another time.

can be saved for another time.

"Genuine" sends a very good impression of her hands, which indicate a person of great refinement and sensitiveness. She is practical and sensible and will always receive a good deal of attention from the opposite sex. She has several love affairs and will be engaged twice before she is married. She will always receive a good deal of opposition from her people against the men she goes with, and she will marry without their full approval. She will be left a widow before she is forty-five. She has a long life before her and on the whole, it will be a successful one, though she has some troubles of a domestic nature. She will be preserved from their most evil effects, however, and her circumstances will improve steadily as

long as she lives. She will be well off in old age. Her life will be far more peaceful after she has passed middle life. She has a great deal of talent and might excel as a musician or an artist, although she lacks somewhat in perseverance or rather the ability for close application to business which is necessary to success in anything. She will travel a good deal in the latter part of her life and die in this country at a ripe old age. She will live to be ninety or a hundred. If she will overcome her tendency to over sensitiveness she will live a happy life and a useful one.

"W. H. S. Jr." has a very lucky hand also. The impressions he sends denote a clear business head and shrewdness; strong common sense, a good disposition and a long, fortunate life. He is capable of carrying on several kinds

He is capable of carrying on several kinds

of business at once and will make a success of them all. He has that peculiar turn of mind that can oversee several things at a time and not err in judgment. He will make an excellent husband, but marriage is far from being the principal interest in life to him, and he is not over fond of the opposite sex; I mean so that he will be foolish or make mistakes on account of it. He will be thought a good deal of in the town where



W. H. S. JR.

the town where
he lives and will
hold many public offices. He will enter the
political field by and by and will rise as high
as he cares to. In fact a hand like this indicates that its owner can do pretty much anything he undertakes to. He will live to be very
old, without much sickness. There will be but
one serious affair of the heart, though in this
matter as in other things he can do pretty
much as he pleases, as he will be much respected and sought after, especially in middle
life, by women. There is no bad luck apparent,
and "W. H. S. Jr." has every reason to be
congratulated.

"Lygia" sends impressions that are badly
spotted, but I will do the best I can with them.
She has a highly nervous temperament as indicated by the multiplicity of fine lines in the
hand. She would also have an irritable disposition, but I think has it under control, as she
has a good deal of native strength of character.
There was many triple in her seril life.

sition, but I think has it under control, as she has a good deal of native strength of character. There are many trials in her early life, many of which come from the opposition of friends to her desires and ambitions. She will have a good deal of poor health, but has a strong constitution to bear it; and she will live to be an old woman if she passes safely a long period of ill health from fifty to sixty or thereabouts. She has a reverent, religious temperament and has a great deal of native ability as a speaker or writer, which she would do well with if it is properly cultivated and trained. The marriage lines are blotted in both hands, but I judge that she will marry rather young and will lead a happy life, if she does not allow a tendency to jealousy to get the upper hands of will lead a happy life, it she does not allow a tendency to jealousy to get the upper hands of her. She will be moderately successful in what she undertakes, and would do well as a business woman or as a teacher. She will be popular with the opposite sex and have many friends. This hand, I imagine, belongs to a young person; I ask her friends to wait until she is thirty or so before passing judgment either on this reading or on her; as she will change and develop much before she arrives at change and develop much before she arrives at

that age.

Once more it becomes necessary to call attention to the rules and conditions for reading of hands. I am in receipt of the following

"I send my hand. I also send five cents to pay for the paper one month. I expect to see the reading of my hand in print. Let me have it either in the July or August number. (The letter was dated July 17.) I shall be very much disappointed if I do not see it."

Now it ought not to be presserve to procest.

Now, it ought not to be necessary to repeat every month that such letters go into the waste basket; but they do. The rules for handreading are plainly printed at the head of this department. No impressions that do not comply in every item with the conditions will appear in this paper. Cut out the rules and appear in this paper. Cut out the rules and keep them.

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One hundred and twenty-five Favorite Song Jewels. A large book of music containing words and score of the latest popular songs words and score of the facest popular songs sung in the theaters and churches everywhere. Comic, Sentimental, Pathetic and Religious. This great collection would cost from \$15 to \$20 in the usual sheet music form. The best collection for home and concert use ever published. We will give the book as a FREE present to any person sending us six cents in stamps for a trial hree months' subscription to our sparkling, monthly paper which we are introducing into 100,000 new homes this season.

SUNSHINE, Augusta, Maine.

In the year 1899 there will be five eclipses; three of the sun and two of the moon.





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We over 300,000 suits annually. We occupy entire one of the industries of the in WE ARE THE LARCEST TAILORS IN AMERICA

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your photograph for advertising purposes, and asking how I am pleased with the work, would say I do not object to you using my photograph. as your prices are very low and garments so exact to my measurements that I gladly recommend you. I would add that I have never made less than \$80.00 per month since I received your first outfit, and in the best months have made as high as \$850.00 per month. Very truly, E. J. DOYLE.

Should you write Mr. Doyle, be sure to enclose a 2c stamp for reply. We have hundreds of letters similar to Mr. Doyle's.

Fails bosings, etc., a both state of the lastractica book. Tape Bistionery, deverting Maddress on rabber stamp also furnish you as Sal Pelec List. The prices are description so you can fiprices, arranging your Assoon as you receive general outfit and harmonic to take orders, and made price, you are ready begin taking orders from prices, business mea, low will order their sales on the sales orders and made and their sales or their sales orders and made and their sales orders are sales or their sal

Rio, Wis , June 20th, 1898.

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Address, COMFORT FOOD DEP'T C, Augusta, Maine.

Stories About the Lynx.

WRITTEN FOR COMPORT.



HE French settlers in

singly.

One April a few years ago, in approaching Bangor in the middle of the State of Maine, from the Kennebec region, by steam car, I observed a flock of sheep feeding on the sweet, freshly springing grass on a hillside. They were scattered in large and small groups, and among them were many lambs. As the train ran angularly toward one end of the hill, I saw a large loup cervier spring out of a clump of bushes a little distance from the train and run in long leaps over the further end of the slope toward the woods. He had been waiting there to spring upon a lamb when any should wander near enough; but the roar of the train and the tremor it caused in the ground, had given the beast a great fright.

der near enough; but the roar of the train and the tremor it caused in the ground, had given the beast a great fright.

As the train passed on I saw, near the other side of the hill, in the yard of a house, a large dog. The nearness of this guardian of the farm accounted for the caution of the lynx in attacking the flock. The Canada lynx, though there are few dogs it could not overcome, is not apt to attack them unless cornered or hungry or in defense of its young.

While calling at a farmhouse in a sparsely settled district in the central part of Maine a few winters ago, a fat old dog of medium size nosed about me in a friendly manner. Nodding at him, the farmer remarked "Old Bruce had a tussle with a lucivea the other night right here by the house."

Several of the family, it was then related, heard the dog bark violently, and as though in a great fright,—very different from his usual denart, threatening utterance. There was a shifting in the location of the sound, as though the dog was retreating, not toward the partially open woodshed where his bed was, but towards the high doorsteps of the porch. Then there was a fierce scream or yowl, much like that of a cat, but surely from a creature many there was a fierce scream or yowl, much like that of a cat, but surely from a creature many times larger. Then was heard a violent scratching of the house door, evidently by the dog, which was at the same time yeiping and howling. Next the voices of both animals were mingled in a wild tumult of fierce snarls and moved to the control of the control o growls, followed by the more defiant barking of the dog, which seemed to be slowly moving toward the road. Then came another snarling

toward the road. Then came another snarling yowl from further away.

All this occurred within three minutes; so that when the boys were sufficiently awakened to get up and look out of the window there was nothing to be seen but the dog, coming in from the road, often halting and looking back, growling angrily.

In the morning there was found, a little way along the road, an uncommon kind of track

along the road, an uncommon kind of track leading into the woods. The prints in the snow were as wide as a man's fist would make, and much longer. There was no doubt as to what beast made them. The hinder feet of the lynx have but four claws, while the fore-feet have five.

Being of such size, and such a distance apart, especially when the animal moves by leaps, the farmer boys, when these tracks are reported in the neighborhood, are very good about coming home before dark.

At another farmhouse where I spent several

hours one day in the spring, I learned that the dozen-year-old boy had, a few days before, come home in great breathlessness and excitement from a pasture where he had to make some slight repairs in a fence beside the woods.

By his account, his little dog was nosing By his account, his little dog was nosing about for squirrels in the woods near by, when a fierce, snarling cat-like yell was heard; and the dog came out of the woods as fast as he could run, with his tail curled down between his legs. Only the volume of sound in the strange cry was much greater than could have been made by the largest domestic cat ever known; and, hearing a slight sound of dry twigs crackling, the boy followed his dog as fast as his legs would carry him.

It has been said that the lynx is generally shy of buildings, but I remember hearing of some trout fishermen who had lost their way and being overtaken by a shower, and who found shelter in a ruinous old barn far away from any dwelling, where they had refreshing repose on the scattered hay, until near morning when they were awakened by stealthy

footsteps about them. As they rose all together, there were three of them, the animal ran up a post and mounted a large beam. On this he extended himself closely with his paws partly on the sides; where he looked down upon them with glaring eyes.

The fahermen were without gun or pistol

with glaring eyes.

The fishermen were without gun or pistol, but had large pocket knives, and they soon provided themselves with clubs. It was not yet daylight and so early that they preferred another nap to turning out in the wet; so they gathered a few stones and knots by feeling about along the barn sills, which they flung at the beast in a continuous volley that brought from him a series of snarls and yells and meows, until he finally jumped down from his perch

the beast in a continuous voliey that brought from him a series of snarls and yells and meows, until he finally jumped down from his perch and fled from the building.

I knew an old farmer who, when he was a young man, went to his barn early one winter morning to feed the cattle. At the moment of entering he caught a glimpse of a bob-cat (bayllynx) as it ran to a large hen-hole in the same side of the barn, which had been inadvertently left open. The farmer instantly sprang forward and seized the intruder by the hind legs, trying to break the beast's back while it was wedged in the hole. But the back was too tough and the big cat was drawn in, which placed his captor in a very difficult position. Yet, unwilling and not daring to let the flerce marauder go, he whirled swiftly round and round, beating the beast's head against posts and cart wheels until his struggles ceased. Then he dropped a dead bob-cat on the floor and sat down himself, exhausted and dizzy, and tried to count the scratches.

A few miles from the locality of the last ceasestrophs another farmer (widely known

and sat down himself, exhausted and dizzy, and tried to count the scratches.

A few miles from the locality of the last catastrophe another farmer (widely known since he grew old as Uncle Nat) had a very unusual form of encounter with a bay-lynx. While walking through the woods his attention was attracted by a wonderfully large nest in a thick topped, rough-barked tree of the kind called pumpkin-pine. It was probably a crow's which had been added to in each of many years of use. He climbed up and found the nest contained four very young bob-cats. As he took up one it uttered a loud, snarling, mewing cry, which was instantly answered from the woods. In a few seconds the parent appeared coming towards the tree in long leaps striking—Uncle Nat asserted—twenty feet up the trunk.

Uncle Nat always admits that he was frightened. There he was at least forty feet above the ground, and maintaining his position with difficulty. It was death to let go, and worse to hold on, for he had no kind of weapon, not even a knife, and was but thinly clothed. Almost instinctively he seized one of the little bob-cats and threw it out among the branches. As it went shrieking down the old lynx turned and ran down the tree, hunted up the half-stunned young one and carried it away out of sight. This took but a few moments when she was back, running up the tree again. All the prisoner could do was to fling out another of the little lynxes, and the cat went down the tree again. The process was repeated the third time, also.

Uncle Nat had now learned the proper tactics for fighting a beheat and when the proper tactics for fighting a beheat and when the proper tactics for fighting a beheat and when the proper tactics for fighting a beheat and when the proper tactics for fighting a beheat and when the proper tactics for fighting a beheat and when the proper tactics for fighting a beheat and when the proper tactics for fighting a beheat and when the proper tactics for fighting a beheat and when the proper tactics for fight and the proper tact

tree again. The process was repeated the third time, also.

Uncle Nat had now learned the proper tactics for fighting a bob-cat, and when she was on the tree again he flung the fourth and last of the young ones as far away as he possibly could. When the lynx went down the tree he followed her at a speed that knocked fragments of bark from the tree and from his own body, and tore big holes in his garments. The instant he reached the ground he struck out for home through the bushy woods at the liveliest gait he ever made. gait he ever made.

There was a state bounty for killing lynx at the time, but Uncle Nat never went back to count up the dead ones in the vicinity of that old pumpkin-pine.



LL the inhabitants of Sonneberg, which is in the interior of Germany, make dolls for a living. Twenty-five millions of dozens of dolls are produced every year by these people, of whom there are twelve thousand in the business. It takes eighty persons to make one doll. The labor is divided as much as possible and each worker makes one thing only. Children are employed in painting the nails on the dolls' fingers, also in stuffing the bodies with sawdust, hay or chopped straw. The wigs are made in Munich and the eyes come from a small town just outside Sonneberg. The most expert of the men paint the cheeks, eyebrows and lashes of the dolls. In exporting, many things have to be taken into consideration; for instance, a doll with rubber joints cannot be sent on a sea voyage, for on her arrival she would be armless and legless. Wax dolls are not sent to very hot or very cold countries, as in the former they would melt and in the latter they would crack.

crack.

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WRITTEN FOR COMFORT.



HE receipt of a postal card from E. A. Say-er of Deatsville, Ky., requesting informa-tion regarding the lattice-work jacket which was illustrated

requesting information regarding the lattice-work jack et which was illustrated in this department mot long ago, makes it necessary for us to state that we cannot go into the full particulars in these columns; we can tell her that it takes two pieces of the narrowest black velvet for the front and back of jacket, and sleeves; that the velvet is put on about two inches apart. If people want detailed information about articles which we have already described minutely, as well as illustrated, they should at least enclose postage for a reply to their inquiry, for we cannot take the space twice for the same article, in these columns. We endeavor to so explain articles that it will be perfectly clear to any one with an average amount of brains just how they are made—but if we fail to do so, we gladly give further information if postage is sent for that purpose, by writing further particulars.

I attended a wedding anniversary, a short time ago, at which there were about twenty-five people. Now this number is a hard one to entertain, for there are too many for cards, and the evening seems long when there is absolutely nothing to do but talk. So the hostess arranged beforehand some large sheets of heavy brown paper, upon which were pasted pictures of noted people, with numbers under each picture. There were 63 in all, and the guests were given sheets of paper and pencils and were then turned loose among these pictures—the object being to write down on the paper, with the number, the names of as many of the pictured people as possible, the one having the largest number right to receive a prize. I was fortunate enough to receive first prize, having guessed correctly 56 out of a possible 63. I had a number of other names right but had the numbers attached to those names wrong, so of course those names did not count. Now there are quantities of people whose pictures the numbers attached to those names wrong, so of course those names did not count. Now there are quantities of people whose pictures

we have seen, in news-papers, books, shop win-dows, and yet when one sees such a lot of faces to be guessed upon, one's brain seems to work backward, or refuses altogether to work, and one is continually getone is continually get-ting the wrong name for faces. But if plenty of time is taken and one goes the round of the rooms in which the pic-tures are hung several times, each time leaving unanswered those num-bers of which one is not perfectly sure, it will be perfectly sure, it will be found that as one gets accustomed to it accurfound that as one gets accustomed to it accurate guesses may be made in almost all cases. The great difficulty is when the pictures are poor prints, and sometimes it happens that one knows that two pictures are respectively Cotton Mather and Oliver Cromwell, and yet the pictures are so poor that it is a toss up as to which is which. No one could possibly fail to name all of the portraits given in our illustration, as our artist has been very faithful in his reproduction; but a hostess isn't always so considerate, when a rranging a set of pictures, for the very reason that it is the more puzzling and interesting if people have to keep guessing, only to finally guess wrong.

Of course the guessers do not con sult together—that is, the yers supposed not to—

gether—that is, they are supposed not to—though it is almost impossible not to occasionthough it is almost impossible not to occasionally hear some one name pictures as they recognize them. When all have taken all the time they care for, the hostess reads from a list the numbers and the names of all the pictures, and each guesser marks on his own list in such a way that he can count up, when the reading is finished, the number of correct guesses he has made, whereupon the one who has made the largest number of correct guesses walks off with the cake, or whatever the prize may chance to be. It is good fun to have booby prizes, also, for the least number of correct guesses. There is usually a first and booby prize for ladies and gentlemen.

One of the trials of the mother who goes visiting with a small baby is the care of the diapers. I recently saw a case for these which was so cimple to make, and which answered the purpose so admirably, that I want to describe it for the benefit of such mothers.

The case was made from dark gray linen, and

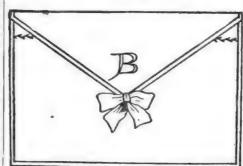
The case was made from dark gray linen, and The case was made from dark gray linen, and required a piece sixteen inches wide and about one and one-half yards in length. Cut one piece one yard long; nine inches from one end fold the edges so that they shall slant to a point, and cut off the corners thus folded over. Turn a hem two inches deep on the opposite and, so that it shall come upon the front when folded up like a pocket, and catch the hem in place with a row of rather coarse feather stitch—

ing done in red Asiatic floss. Lay a piece of white rubber cloth, sixteen inches wide and twenty-five inches long upon the linen, rubber side out, and baste a strip of red dress braid along the two ends. Catch this through rubber and linen with featherstitch also of the red floss. Now turn up the end of the linen and rubber to just below where the upper end has been slanted toward the point; that is to the upper edge of the rubber. This will form a pocket, and the whole piece will be in much the form of an envelope. Now add another piece of linen over this pocket to form a second. First turn the hem on one end as directed before, finishing with feather stitching in the red Asiatic floss. Baste the different parts together and then bind all around the edge with the red braid. This will hold the pockets together at their sides, and will give a nice finish. As it now stands the case has two pockets the full width of the linen, the inner one of rubber and the outer one of linen. The inner pocket is of course for wet dispers that have to be carried, and the outer one for dry diapers.

The case will be made more attractive and

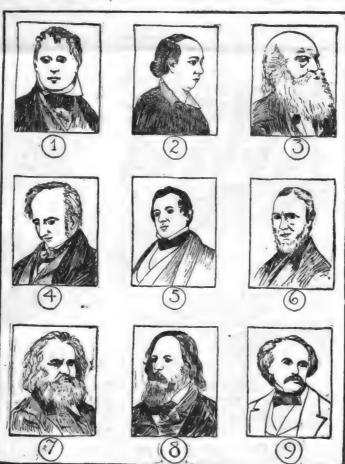
diapers.

The case will be made more attractive and given a nicer finish if a large initial is worked in the point of the flap, using for this either



the Asiatic file or the Roman floss in red, to

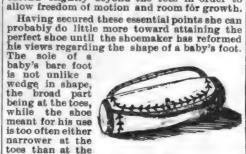
the Asiatic filo or the Roman floss in red, to match the binding and featherstitching. To keep the case closed, take three-fourths of a yard of red ribbon, divide it, and sew half on the point and the other half where the point touches the front of the case. This is to be tied into a bow, and altogether the case is a very nice looking as well as serviceable affair. Baby's underclothes should be of the softest wool, and loose enough for comfort. Use woven wool shirts instead of linen ones. Let his cradle covers be the lightest, downiest ones you can make or buy. In cold weather the little feet should be looked after. Holding them to the fire until they are thoroughly warmed will often cure a spell of crossness and crying. Provide warm woolen socks for them, and if that is not enough wrap them in flannel. Cold feet, exposure to sudden changes of temperature or draughts of cold air, are almost sure to result in an attack of colic. Keep the room in which he stays as nearly 70 degrees Fahrenheit all the time as possible. If the baby wakens fretful and out of sorts, it is either un-



FOR A PICTURE PARTY.

well, or hasn't had its nap out. There is one thing that few people seem to realize, and that is arranging the child's clothes with a view to ease, and giving it plenty of room.

The perfect shoe has not yet been evolved for infants. The ideal shoe should conform as nearly as possible to the shape of the foot, and be neither too loose nor too tight. In particular, it should be amply wide across the great-toe joint, and allow the toes room to spread out, instead of being pressed together. Mothers should see that the baby's shoe is correct in this respect, and that it is also long enough to extend slightly beyond the toes in order to allow freedom of motion and room for growth. Having secured these essential points she can



We illustrate a little receptacle for needles, thread, scissors and thimble, also boot buttons and safety pins, to be used when traveling. It is made in the shape of the linen begs so often used in the place of a leather hand bag, and is made of brown linen, about six inches in length. Three pieces of the linen are necessary to make one, one about six inches square, and rounded on one side—and two round pieces for the ends. All these pieces are bound with braid and then sewn together and embroidered, if desired. A strip of linen is made and embroidered for the handle, and when completed it is filled with a paper of needles, some black silk, black linen thread, white thread, a card of boot buttons, some safety pins and an aluminum thimble; a pair of scissors is a sensible thing to add, if space allows. The end which laps over should have a small buttonhole in it, and a small pearl button should be sewn on where it will do the most good. Such a little receptacle should always be kept filled and ready to be dropped into the hand bag when one is to start on a journey; it is equally good for men, as for women, for accidents happen to men, and they all know how to thread and handle needles and threads—though few of them ever resort to the use of a thimble. We illustrate a little receptacle for needles

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FELLOW-TRAVELERS.

WEITTEN FOR COMPORT.



GENTLEMAN and little girl were walk-ing slowly down the path leading from Chattahoochee to River Junction. On all sides was a lavish display of tropical foliage and bloom, and the little girl's atten-tion seemed divided tion seemed divided between running from one point to another and listening to the mocking birds singing along the path. "I say papa! every-thing is so beautiful," she said, as she paused beside a large clump of

beside a large clump of mountain azaleas. The gentleman smiled and looked at

smiled and looked at her fondly. "I hope my little girl will always see beauty in everything," he said.

Suddenly, as they turned a bend in the path, a quaint, boyish figure presented itself. He was possibly tweive or fourteen years of age, and walked with the slow, slouching gait of one weary with long travel. A crooked stick over one shoulder held a small bundle, and the sallow, freckled face was half concealed by the broad, flapping brim of a felt hat. A rope around the waist held his trousers in place, while a flannel shirt and pair of heavy, oversize boots completed his outfit.

He was about to pass by without looking up when the voice of the gentleman caused him to pause.

He was about to pass by without looking up when the voice of the gentleman caused him to pause.

"Do you live in the neighborhood?"

"No," then after a moment's hesitation, "I'm jes' travelin'."

Something in the weary, hopeless tone caused the gentleman to look at him more closely. Then he said, genially:

"Good! we are fellow-travelers, then. Suppose we sit down for a few moments, if you are not in a hurry. Gertie and I are like you—just traveling. We stop and start whenever we feel the inclination, and we are fond of making new acquaintances, especially on such a morning as this. Suppose we open the lunch basket, little girl. I confess my thoughts have a tendency that way."

He spoke easily and led the way toward a large, flat rock, and the boy, after a brief hesitation, slowly followed. But his face was flushed, and he looked doubtfully from the gentleman to the little girl. What did it mean? But as neither appeared to notice his confusion, it gradually subsided, and he soon found himself enjoying the novel situation. He had not realized he was so hungry, and the chicken and sandwiches were good. It had been a long time since he had tasted chicken or anything like the contents of this wonderful basket.

"Are you traveling far?" the gentleman asked at length.

"I dunno," then, more confidently, "maw

"Are you traveling far?" the gentleman asked at length.

"I dunno," then, more confidently, "maw she died las' week, an' Aun' Betty she'lowed I warn't no good nohow, an' I'd better go befo' I done eat her outen house an' home. I left ter once. I 'low hit ain't ther Bender way ter live on nobody," lifting his head proudly.

"So your name is Bender, I take it?" said the gentleman, passing him another sandwich.

"Max Bender—like my paw an' gran'paw afore me," replied the boy, the sparkle not yet out of his eyes. "Hit war a good fambly befo' de wa', my maw has tole me. But de sheriff an' de tax man war a-hungerin' arter de lan', an' our folks hed ter move inter de mountain. I war borned thar an' never seed de ole place. My maw she 'lowed we war a-goin' back sometime, but hit 'pears now like she war mistak'n."

He had spoken slowly, almost listlessly, but toward the end there was a pathetic break in the tired voice.

While he was speaking the little girl had been edging slowly toward him, and she now placed her hand softly on his arm.

"My mamma is dead, too," she said, in a low voice, "and papa and I are traveling round and trying to—to—not mind it."

The boy looked up with a sudden moisture in his eyes.

"An' you an' him thought the worl' on her?"

The boy looked up with a sudden moisture in his eyes.

"An' you an' him thought the worl' on her?" he asked, slowly.
She nodded, but made no reply.

"We can sympathize with you, my boy," said the gentleman, coming to her rescue. "It is a grief we cannot understand, but the reason will be made plain after awhile. I suppose you are traveling to your people now?" he continued, after a slight pause.

"Thar was only me an' maw," the boy replied, his head once more falling upon his hands. "Aun' Betty war only a law aun'. She war taken wi' shakes an' maw comed all ther way from C'lina ter nuss her."

"And have you no relatives in Carolina?"

And have you no relatives in Carolina?" "Naw. We w'uked roun' pickin' cotton an' totin' things. I 'lowed I'd fin' my way ter de old Bender plantation an' git w'uk."
"But you cannot walk all that distance."
"I lotted on gittin' a job on ther boat ter Eufauly an' walkin' from thar."
Then riging to his feet and picking up his

Then rising to his feet and picking up his bundle, he added:
"Hit ar time I war a-movin'. Happen ther boat comes along I mus' be on han'. I gin you alis thanks for ther vittles, an' 'lows you'll 'member me kin'ly."

'member me kin'ly."

Then with an odd little bow he was about to turn away when the gentleman slipped something into his hand. For a moment he looked puzzled. Then as the meaning of the act dawned upon him he threw the note away as though it burned his fingers.

"I war e 'lowin'," he said, in slow, scornful tones, "thet ther vittles an' ther talk war jes' a kin'ness atween travelers. Hit didn't come ter me thet I was a beggar. Ther Benders never t'uk ter beggin', an' I 'low hit ain't fur me ter be ther fust."

"I beg your pardon" said the

be ther fust."

"I beg your pardon," said the gentleman, impulsively extending his hand. "It was a mistake. I——"
But at this moment the boy dropped his bundle and made a quick spring toward where the little girl was standing, near a heap of stones. At the same moment an ominous rattle

caught her up in his arms. "Thank God—and you, my brave lad."

"Hit war nothin'," returned the boy, coolly. "I hev stomped heaps on 'em in C'lina. You jes' hatter be quick, thet's all. Though I 'low," he added, after a moment's reflection, "but would a been bad fer ther little gal if I hadn't a stomped 'im."

"You saved her life," returned the gentleman, "and have placed me under an obligation I can never hope to repay. But you must let me do what I can for you."

"I only takes pay fer w'uk," said the boy. "Ther stompin' kin go fer ther dinner."

"Well, then, will you work for me? I have a large number of men at work on my place and give good wages. You would also have time

give good wages. You would also have time to attend school."

to attend school."

The boy leaned on his stick meditatively.
"I 'low I'd like ter w'uk fer you uns," he said, at length. "As fer ther school, we uns never lotted much on sech. I 'low I'd better stick ter ther w'uk."

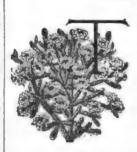
"But suppose that is the kind of work I want you to deptendy books?" Perhaps I man, want

"But suppose that is the kind of work I want you to do—study books? Perhaps I may want you to assist my clerks, or to look after the work on the farm. Every man should know something of books and figures."

The boy looked doubtful.
"If you put hit thet a-way," he said, slowly, "I mont try, an' maw she ust ter say I war a powerful han' at tryin' when I set out."

FREAKS OF PLANTS.

WRITTEN FOR COMPORT.



HE production of artificial Arctic plants is one of the most curious of recent scientific excent scientific ex-periments, and it is to a Frenchman— Prof. Bonnier, of the Sorboune Uni-versity at Paris— that credit must be

that credit must be given for the notable discovery achieved in this direction. Everybody knows, of course, that plants which grow in the Arctic, or near the tops of high mountains, have peculiar characteristics; they are stunted and dwarfish, and the few flowers they bear are apt to be unusually large. Until now the reasons for these special features of growth have been a mystery, but the secret back of them is at last revealed.

Prof. Bonnier chose for his experiments plants of various kinds, such as white clover,

Prof. Bonnier chose for his experiments plants of various kinds, such as white clover, oats and barley. His method was to take three young plants of the same species, and of exactly the same size, and put them into pots. The first he would grow under ordinary circumstances; the second he grew in a greenhouse which had walls packed with ice, and the third he put out of doors in the daytime and in the arctic greenhouse at night. As a result, it was found that the plant in the cold greenhouse developed only about one-half as rapidly as the one subjected to every-day conditions, while the one kept out in the day and in the iced house between suns attained only about one-quarter the growth.

Now, here was an entirely new discovery;

ditions, while the one kept out in the day and in the iced house between suns attained only about one-quarter the growth.

Now, here was an entirely new discovery; for hitherto it had been supposed that the dwarfing of Arctic or high mountain plants, was due to cold, purely and simply. But henceforth it will be realized that the plants of frigid regions, whether the cold is attributable to high latitude or high elevation, owe their stunted character to great daily alternations of temperature. On a mountain-top the sun is quite hot by day, but, of course, when its rays are withdrawn, the chill becomes intense, and this is why the characteristic Alpine plant develops slowly, being subjected in its growth to a series of checks, as one might say. It has no opportunity to produce many flowers, but those which it does put forth are made large, so as to give the best chance for attracting insects to fertilize them. Arctic and high-mountain plants seem to be about the same in character and structure. Many vegetable species, practically identical, are found in Alaska and on Pike's Peak. When the great glacial ice-sheet, 100,000 years or so ago, was withdrawn from the northern half of the United States, numerous kinds of Arctic plants were left stranded, as it were, upon the loftier mountain-tops, and there they flourish today, doubtless unaware that this is a warmer country than it was in the epoch of their remote progenitors. In like manner, on various European mountain-tops, certain species of animals distinctively Arctic in character remain at the present time. Some Arctic plants, by the way, have actually a fashion of coming up through the snow and putting forth their flowers under such extraordinary conditions. forth their flowers under such extraordinary conditions.



PIG. 1, SHOWS NORMAL CONDITIONS.
FIG. 2, CONSTANT LOW TEMPERATURE
FIG. 3, DAILY VARIATION.

It is in France also that some very interestimpulsively extending his hand. "It was a mistake. I—"
But at this moment the boy dropped his bundle and made a quick spring toward where the little girl was standing, near a heap of stones. At the same moment an ominous rattle was heard.

Before the gentleman rightly understood what was the matter, the boy's energetic stamping had ceased and he was once more moving toward the bundle. Then the full

meaning of the scene burst upon him. Scarce a yard from where the little girl was standing a hideous reptile lay crushed and helpless.

"Thank God!" he exclaimed, huskily, as he caught her up in his arms. "Thank God—and you, my brave lad."

"Hit war nothin'," returned the boy, coolly. "They stamped heavs on 'em in C'line. You bressent to enlarging the plassoms of these

French cultivators in the line are directed at present to enlarging the blossoms of these "violettes en arbre," as they call them. Recently there have been exhibited in this country a number of dwarf trees, representing full grown oaks, elms, and a variety of other species, reduced to pigmy stature by artifice. Thus one may have a noble, sky-searching pine a foot and a half high, though full-grown—converted into this diminutive shape by a process of systematic starvation. Started from a seed enclosed in a gourd, furnished with a minimum of poor soil, and crowded through all its life in every imaginable way, the tree, which under favoring circumstances would have become a forest monarch, is reduced to the condition of a mere copy in miniature of its normal self. its normal self.
Some really wonderful things are done with

Some really wonderful things are done with cacti, in the way of creating plant freaks. It would seem somehow as it cacti were the reptiles of the vegetable kingdom, inasmuch as theirs is only a sluggish sort of half-life. There is no difficulty in making them submit to any sort of botanical "monkeying," and, by applying the grafting process, almost any species can be induced to grow upon another. In this manner all sorts of grotesque effects are produced, counterfeiting in a rude way the aspect of various animals, etc. To kill a cactus is almost out of the question, and so there is a large license in such work.

large license in such work.

Recently it has been ascertained that tomatoes will grow very well on potato plants, and this is an experiment which any person may try for himself. The process is simply one of grafting, and, as a result, a plant may be observed in the act of bearing potatoes below ground and tomatoes above ground.

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The average man saves about twenty-five dollars a year by shaving himself and by having a good outfit, you can take comfort enough and save dollars enough to carry you over many rough places in life. We have tried to get up a practical shaving outfit for many years, but the expense of fitting out a suitable case of bang-up A No. one tools has been so great that not until a visit to Norway and Sweden revealed the fact that Swedish Bazors were now the best in the world and the makers were anxious to prove it to the American people could we do so. Thus we bargained for a large lot of the best quality at very low figures. By getting the goods from different countries and buying in large lots, we have made up a case of great value at very small cost. These outfits come packed in cases eight inches long, six inches wide and five inches high. The combination consists of 1 Royal Steel Swedish Razor, single value 31.00; I Genuine, Horsebide, Double, Beversible, Canvass-back, Nickie-hung, Ebonized Handle Bazor Strop, value 31.00; I Real China Shaving Mug; I Cake Star Shaving Soap; I Best Bristle, large handle Lather Brush; I Cake Perfumed Lump Magnesis; I Stitch rich perfumed Cosmetie—making a grand \$5.00 combination, all packed in a compact case ready for shipment. We estimated that nearly every man in the country out of necessity shaves himself at some time or other during each month and one long wait in a barber shop sometimes costs more than this whole outfit is valued at. Every man should have an outfit in the house for emergency's use at all events and we have thus got it together at a low cost so as to be able to offer the best articles at the lowest cost. Every woman should see to it that either her Father, her Husband, her Brother or her Sweetheart has one of these outfits. They make the best presents one can give to a gentleman, and you can get one free as follows: Send a club of siz yearly subscribers to Hiustrated Family Herald, at 25c each and we will send an outfit all charges paid, or send \$1.49 in each an

The Life of A Girl of Fashion.

WRITTEN FOR COMPORT.



T is these newly rich. who are counted the ruling class, and are often supposed by the casual observer to truly represent New York fashionable life. to a great extent too, that to a great extent they do, and that the glit-ter of their gold daz-zles the eyes so thoroughly that they are seldom estimated at their real value.

thoroughly that they are seldom estimated at their real value.

The children of this class have the advantage of education, but they hold to the parental conviction that money is the chief good of life.

Let us see how the day of the fashionable girl, the daughter of such a home, goes by. She has had her winter in Paris, is brilliantly handsome, and has carefully studied every method of gratifying her tastes and developing new facilities for spending money. She has found out that to be in her "set" involves the adoption of many habits which she privately regards as a bore, but which must be followed; and she follows them with a patience and energy worthy a better cause.

First of these is a cup of morning tea, brought by the trim maid before she is out of bed. She has wakened to a deliciously drowsy consciousness of her dainty bedroom, in pale rose and gold, with soft, white, fur rugs and piles of cushions here and there. Her bed is hung with silk and lace, and at the windows are curtains also of finest lace over pale pink satin. Maud, for we must give her a name, looks at her little lapis lazuli clock, and then toward the portiere of plush and satin, which is pushed back to admit Justine, the maid, in the proper uniform of black dress, broad white collar and cuffs, and white cap. She bears a tray holding a cup of egg-shell china; a tiny teapot puffing with its own exertions; a cream jug also of the tiniest, and a Sevres plate with the merest morsel of thin dry toast. Tea at this hour in the morning is most unpleasant, but my lady Maud would not admit this even to herself, since all her "set" drink it, and Justine, late maid to the Countess of Quelquepart, and later to the Honorable Edith Beauchamp, would consider her quite unfit to serve if she departed from any custom of the fashionable world.

Maud drinks the tea, and makes a wry face behind Justine's back, then throws her pretty

Quelquepart, and later to the Honorable Edith Beauchamp, would consider her quite unfit to serve if she departed from any custom of the fashionable world.

Maud drinks the tea, and makes a wry face behind Justine's back, then throws her pretty arms above her head and waits for further action. The sleeves of the pale blue silk nightrobe edged with falls of real lace, slip back and show the delicate veins and wrists. Maud is one of the type that buys the wonderful silk garments in wash-silk which adorn the shop windows, to the admiration of the uncultivated and the derision of the lady who knows that only linen and cambric have any rightful place in a woman's wardrobe, and who frowns upon everything that is not capable of coming fresher and whiter from the laundry, a thing that silk can never do. But Maud revels in these costly tokens of wealth, and has an assortment of shades in palest blue and pink.

Justine has lifted another portiere and disclosed a bathroom with porcelain-lined tub, and when she has turned on the water and piled her mistress's pretty brown hair on top of her head, she takes from a chiffoniere a loose bag filled with bran, shaved soap, and a little orris powder. This is the bath-bag, and Maud is rubbed with this substitute for soap, sponge, and unguent. Another rub with coccanut oil follows, the grooming being as thorough as that given to a favorite racehorse, and when the delicate tinted silken underwar has been put on, a white China silk dressing-gown is thrown over all and she sits down before her toilet table. A dozen letters have come up with the tea and toast, which Maud opens as Justine brushes out her long locks. They are dinner invitations, one for a horseback ride, two for the opera, several teas, and one from a school-mate. In the meantime the electric bell has been touched for the breakfast. Thus far nothing has been said, but now, as Justine brushes, she waxes voluble as she tells what the maids of Maud's three meat intimate

school-mate. In the meantime the electric bell has been touched for the breakfast. Thus far nothing has been said, but now, as Justine brushes, she waxes voluble as she tells what the maids of Maud's three most intimate friends have said about their young ladies.

Breakfast is there as the last pin is set in the pretty hair. There are hothouse grapes, chocolate, a bird on its square of toast, and all served in silver and porcelain of the finest. Maud is not hungry, for the supper last evening was something beyond any of the season, but she trifles with it all, and as she pushes away the plate the manicure is announced. In days of old it was the peripatetic hair dresser who gave our great grandmothers all the gossip of the town. Today the manicure fills his place, and, as she pares and polishes, Maud listens to the assurance that none of her choicest friends have nails that compare with hers cest friends have nails that compare with hers in their power of assimilating polish. Maud listens well pleased, and believes it all, un-knowing that precisely the same assurance has been given each one in turn.

At last the hands are in order, perfumed and polished to the last possibility, and Justine laces the satin corset, throws over her mistress' head the pale green silk skirt, and brings the green plush morning gown, with its silver cord and tassels and narrow bands of fur, and cord and tassels and narrow bands of fur, and Maud descends to her mother's room to discuss the various invitations. Her father has gone two hours ago, as is the way of fathers on Wail Street, and she talks over the ball last night and the prospective one for next week till the hour strikes at which she must dress for an "informal luncheon" at the house of one of her friends on Fifth Avenue. Justine has in the meantime laid out her walking-dress, a tailor-made London gown, with the suproprise tailor-made London gown, with the appropri-ate gloves and hat. Now she brings the cup of beef tea which Maud must drink to support her through the ordeal of putting on her gown and then my lady trips down the broad stair-way, and out to lunch with her friend.

way, and out to lunch with her friend.
The luncheon is eaten,—a meal as elaborate
as a party supper thirty years ago. The little
party have chatted like magpies, till the
stately butler announces the waiting brougham, and Maud hurries away, sinking
back on the soft cushions of her own carriage

frocks" as Maud calls them, for all her ball and This over, and one or two visits made, the horses heads are turned toward home, and Maud, as she walks slowly up the stairs, pauses for a moment at her mother's room and

horses heads are turned toward home, and Maud, as she walks slowly up the stairs, pauses for a moment at her mother's room and remembers that she has not seen her father for two days. She must see him tonight, for she wants money for the dressmaker, and she has already shaped the form of her request for she wants money for the dressmaker, and she has already shaped the form of her request for she wants money for the dressmaker, and she has already shaped the form of her request for she wants money for the dressmaker, and she mines with only a glance for the flowers themselves, which have cost enough to provide food and shelter for a month to any working woman in New York.

Justine is in waiting and comes forward now to remove wraps. There are two hours before dinner for rest and sleep, and Maud murmurs, "I am tired to death, Justine. I have done a good day's work."

Serene in this consciousness, she receives the loose gown which Justine throws about her, and lies down in the softly shaded room. At six o'clock she is wakened and rises drowsily from the great lounge to go through the toilet for the evening. On the little pink bed lies the exquisite costume of silver and white, in which she proposes to utterly rout and demolish the three young candidates for her interest who are to dine here with other guests. Justine draws on the silk stockings with threads of silver running through them; the silver embroidered slippers, the white silk petticoat with its many lace-edged flounces, and last a wonderful confection of tulle. Then comes the bodice of cloth of silver; the gloves nearly a yard in length; the fan of white ostrich tips and as the solemn butler announces in measured tones, "Dinner is served," she glides into the drawing room, with a little kiss for the father, unseen for forty-eight hours, who looks at her in profound admiration.

It is an imposing dinner, like all the dinners in this house, which is under the rule of one of the sternest of butlers, familiar with all the late methods of being thoroughly un

the opera, and, when that ends, to a little dance and supper at another Fifth Avenue home. It is two o'clock when Maud again enters her pretty room, still flushed from dancing and the excitement of all the sweet things to which she has listened. Justine is ready for her, heavy-eyed and tired; the costume slips off, and another bath and rub leave her ready for the night's sleep. Ten minutes of hairbrushing, another cup of the beef tea which is the society girl's tipple, and Maud lies down to wake to the same round, varied only by an occasional drive in the Park, a horse-back ride, a reading, or a matinee.

occasional drive in the Park, a horse-back ride, a reading, or a matinee.

This is one type of society girl and a fair representation of those whose chief interest is money and what it will do. She reads a little now and then, but there is no time till summer and not much then, since each season has its round of obligations. Her life is quite outside the other set of fashionable girls who have a different cult every season, follow English customs assiduously, go "slumming," are interested in charities, Browning Cluba, and a round of more or less useful occupations. These more sensible girls go in for athletics, perhaps, discuss a thousand questions and may even have taken time for college. Out of their lives will eventually come the best fruits of wealth, since each experiment is teaching them its real meanings, and making them better fitted to transmit the inheritance to their children.

The Higher Education of Dressmakers.

WRITTEN FOR COMPORT.



CRY of our day is "Let there be light." Everywhere there is a demand for a high-er and more complete education. We believe in thoroughness in the last decade of the 19th century. It is now well under-stood that every trade and every pro-fession must have not only a special

training, but a broad and deep training, resting on exact knowledge.

Men and women are taught, not only how to

do things, but why they should be done in one way, rather than in another. It is not enough to teach the cook how to prepare various dishes. She must know the reason of va-She must study chemistry before she sults.

can understand how to cook properly.

There are certain trades whose teaching is thoroughly conservative and among the ranks of whose followers it is difficult to introduce any innovations or improvements. Dressmaor whose followers it is difficult to introduce any innovations or improvements. Dressma-king is one of these, and twenty years ago it would have seemed a desperate undertaking to attempt to introduce any reform among the excellent, but unthinking women who constitute the majority of the mantua-making guild. Fortunately for the world and especially for the feminine part of it, the control of this trade is passing away from the dressmakers themselves into the hands of a comparatively small body of intelligent and cultivated men and women

small body of intelligent and cultivated men and women.

In the great institutions for technical training, which are springing up in our large cities, dressmaking is taught to large classes as a regular branch of manual training. This is true of the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, of the Young Woman's Christian Association in New York and elsewhere. These great benevolent institutions are presided over, not by the interested heads of trades unions, who seek each to protect and advance the supposed welfare of his own branch of industry, but by a disinterested body of trustees from whom we may hope for all manner of intelligent reforms.

To these great colleges of manual training

To these great colleges of manual training we may look for progress and improvement. We have already an Institute for Artist Arback on the soft cushions of her own carriage drawn by a pair of handsome bays, a Christmas gift from papa.

It is the dressmaker's turn to be visited—the dressmaker who makes her "plain little have an institute of artist dressmakers. In



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the meantime, it would be a comparatively deasy matter to introduce such changes in the dressmaking department of the institutions already existing, as to afford to those wishing to learn the trade, the opportunities for a higher education. Worth in Paris, Liberty in London, and Mrs. Jenness Miller and others in this country are already vioneers in the field this country are already pioneers in the field of artistic dressmaking, and the immense pat-tronage commanded by these foreign artists proves that here, as elsewhere, trained intelli-gence and cultivated taste, are more of a pecuniary reward.

Let us ask a moment what the dressmakers' profession is or should be. Is it not to provide a shelter that shall be at once comfortable, con-(CONTINUED ON PAGE 21.)

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Where Our Food Plants First Grew.

WRITTEN FOR COMPORT



HE ORIGIN of some of the common vegetables and cultivated plants seems to be shrouded in mystery, though many efforts have been

great majority of them traced to their earliest homes, where at the present day they are apt to be found growing wild.

wild.

For example, the potato is said to have originated in Chili or Peru, and in that part of the world it was cultivated long before the discovery of America by Columbus. Maize, or Indian corn, had its first beginnings on the highlands of Central America, and at the time of Columbus' landing was distributed as a food plant and raised as a regular crop over most of the United States. The famous French scientist De Candolle, who has made a special study of the subject, believes that the preservation of maize was due probably to some lucky

most of the United States. The lamous French scientist De Candolle, who has made a special study of the subject, believes that the preservation of maize was due probably to some lucky accident. It is not at all like any other existing vegetable species, and is provided with no adequate means for dispersing its seeds, the latter being enclosed in a wrapper and hard to detach from the ear. Very likely it was on the point of becoming extinct, when a wandering tribe of savages, perceiving its value, saved it from destruction by cultivating it.

The third great vegetable gift of the New World to the Old was tobacco, the cultivation of which on this continent was already quite ancient when Columbus came over. At that period smoking was universal all over North America, while the inhabitants of South America chewed the weed and took it in the form of snuff. Pipes in great numbers have been found in the mounds of the Aztecs in Mexico and in the mounds of the mound builders of the United States. There does not seem to be very much doubt of the fact that the "herb nicotians" originated in Ecuador, or thereshouts. nicotians" originated in Ecuador, or there-

One of the most ancient of cultivated plants One of the most ancient of cultivated plants is the radish, which seems to have been raised in gardens from the earliest historic times, having been derived originally from western Asia. The historian Herodotus speaks of a kind of radish that was eaten by the builders of the pyramid of Cheops. The turnip originally belonged in central Europe. An American plant, it is believed, is the sweet potato, and the Jerusalem artichoke is supposed to be a native of this continent likewise, having had its start in Indiana.

and the Jerusalem artichoke is supposed to be a native of this continent likewise, having had its start in Indiana.

The onion is a vegetable of great antiquity, being among the earliest of cultivated species. A kind of onion grown in Egypt 2000 years and more ago was considered so excellent that it received divine honors, being worshipped as a god. This was considered a great joke by the Romans of those days, who, as well as the Greeks were acquainted with several varieties of onions. It is likely that the plant first grew in Persia or Afghanistan. Garlic has been raised in China for thousands of years, and the ancient Egyptians made great use of it. No picture of it has ever been found on the monuments, but this may be because the plant was considered unclean by the priests. The common cabbage is a native of Europe, and grew originally among the rocks by the sea shore. To this day it is found growing wild in such localities in Denmark, on the south coast of the Mediterranean. In all probability it was cultivated very anciently, and previously to that time was gathered in the wild state. The garden-cress, so popular as a salad, was valued in early times for properties of its seeds. Apparently, it was a native of Persia, whence it spread into Europe, where doubtless it originated.

The lettuce of our gardens is a modification

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it spread into Europe, where doubtless it originated.

The lettuce of our gardens is a modification of a wild species which may have had its first start in Southern Europe or Northern Africa. This wild plant is now found growing in those parts of the world. Lettuce was cultivated by the ancient Greeks and Romans, especially for a salad.

Spinach was unknown to the Greeks and Romans, and was new to Europe as late as the eixteenth century. De Candolle believes that the cultivation of it began in Persia about 2500 years ago. The famous traveller brought back to Europe some seeds of it, which he found in the empire of the ancient Medes and Persians. So far as is known, spinach does not now exist in a wild state.

Tea must have originated in China, and today the plant is wild in the mountainous region which separates the plains of India from those of the Middle Kingdom. Its use in the latter country is extremely ancient, but probably more recent in Japan, where an interesting legend is related to account for its origin. This story is to the effect that a priest who came from India into China, in the year 519 A.

sixteenth century. De Candolle believes that the cultivation of it began in Persia about 2500 years ago. The famous traveller brought back to Europe some seeds of it, which he found in the empire of the ancient Medes and Persians. So far as is known, spinach does not now exist in a wild state.

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cut off his two eyelids, which were changed into a shrub. The shrub was the first tea tree, whose leaves banish sleep.

Flax is one of the very old cultivated plants. The ancient Egyptians and Hebrews made use of linen stuffs; indeed, the plant itself may be seen figured in old Egyptian drawings, and the microscope proves that the bandages in which the mummies are swathed are of linen. The lake-dwellers of eastern Switzerland, at a time when they used only stone implements, cultivated and wove a kind of flax. In a tomb of ancient Chaldea, prior to the existence of Babylon, flax has been discovered, and its employment in that region is lost in the remotest ployment in that region is lost in the remotest antiquity. The sort of flax in use today was introduced into Europe by the Finns. It seems to have originated between the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea, where it is still found

Cinnamon is the bark of a little tree belongcinnamon is the bark of a little tree belonging to the laurel tribe, which grows profusely in the forests of Ceylon, where it doubtless originated. Sugarcane is cultivated at the present day in all the warm regions of the globe, but it was first grown in southern Asia, whence it spread into Africa, and later into America. The clove came originally from the Moluccas. The hop plant seems to be a native of Europe and western Asia, and at the present time it grows wild in Europe from England to

the Mediterranean.

Oranges, of which there are many varieties in Ching are counted by the Chinese among their wild fruits. Most of them are doubtless natives of China, where they have been culti-

vated from very early times. The lemon came from India. Concerning the grape-vine, there is every evidence of its great antiquity in Europe and in Asia also. Grape seeds have been found in pre-historic lake dwellings in Europe, and records of the cultivation of the grape and of the making of wine in Egypt go back five or six thousand years. The plant must have originated in western Asia or in the neighborhood of the Mediterranean. Today it grows wild in southern Europe and western Asia, and to the south of the Caucasus it flourishes with the luxuriance of a tropical creeper.

Our common strawberry is one of the most widely diffused of plants, partly owing to the small size of its seeds, which birds swallow and thus carry to great distances. Its origin is uncertain on this account. The Greeks and Romans did not cultivate the strawberry, and it was not introduced into gardens until the fifteenth century or later.

Apricots were originally native to China, where they grow wild, and they were not brought to Europe until about the beginning of the Christian era. Almonds came from somewhere about the Mediterranean probably. somewhere about the Mediterranean probably. The peach has been attributed to Persia, but De Candolle to whom the writer is indebted for most of his information, is disposed to think it really came from China. The pear grows wild over the whole of temperate Europe and western Asia, to which regions it seems to be native. Apples are thought to have originated in central Europe; they were cultivated from pre-historic times. The quince grows wild in the woods in northern Persia, near the Caspian Sea, and the pomegranate is likewise a native of Persia.

The watermelon came from tropical Africa,

The watermelon came from tropical Africa, where it is now found wild in great fields. Cucumbers are from India, where they have been cultivated for at least 3000 years. The ancient Greeks were familiar with them. Olives are derived from Syria, and figs from the region of the Mediterranean, while bananas. Olives are derived from Syria, and figs from the region of the Mediterranean, while bananas are not American, as so commonly stated, but from southern Asia. The pineapple is an American plant long ago introduced by Europeans into Asia and Africa.

Another valuable plant of American origin is the cocoa, from which chocolate is derived. It was cultivated in Central America and Yucatan at the time of the discovery of America, the seeds being actually used as money. so

ca, the seeds being actually used as money, so highly were they valued. The Spaniards car-ried the cocoa from Mexico to the Philippine Islands in 1674.

Islands in 1674.

The common garden pea is supposed to have originated in Europe or in the west of Asia, but it is not found wild anywhere. The kidney bean is an American plant, and its seeds have been discovered in very ancient Peruvian tombs. The ground nut or peanut is a native of Africa. Buckwheat comes from central Siberia. Wheat is from the region of the Euphrates, and its cultivation is prehistoric in the Old World. The most ancient Egyptian monuments show pictures of it, and the earliest lake dwellers, who were at least as old as the Trojan war, grew the plant. The Chinese are known to have cultivated it as far back as 2700 B. C.

Oats and rye belong in eastern Europe; rice

back as 2700 B. C.
Oats and rye belong in eastern Europe; rice comes from India; the nutmeg is from the Moluccas; the castor-oil plant is from Abysinia; black popper is from India, and the cocoanut originated probably in Polynesia or in the Malay archipelago. The pumpkin and squash are North American.

The Higher Education of Dressmakers.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20.)

venient and beautiful for the human body? And in order to do this, is it not necessary to know something about that body and what its requirements, and its true proportions are?

The dressmaker of the future—and let us hope of the near future, will study anatomy as every artist studies it and she will not neglect

every artist studies it and she will not neglect physiology and hygiene.

The human body is the most wonderful crea-tion of the Almighty. Is it not time for us to understand that we cannot improve upon this shape, this human form divine? The dress-maker of the old dispensation makes the wo-man fit the dress instead of making the dress fit the woman. fit the woman.

der various aspects. A knowledge of art will give her a sense of propriety and fitness and will enable her to create garments that will be beautiful in themselves. While she will not ignore the prevailing fashion she will modify its excesses and will adopt the style of dress to the requirements of each individual customer. the requirements of each individual customer, be the latter blonde or brunette, tall or short, stout or thin.

The objection may be urged against the highreducation of dressmakers that it would increase the price of women's clothes. The answer to this objection is that the introduction of machinery constantly tends to cheapen all products, and also that under this new system we shall need fewer dresses and fewer altera-tions, and can therefore afford to pay more for our clothes in the first instance.

our clothes in the first instance.

Wise women do not often allow a Worth dress or an exquisite French bonnet to be altered. They prefer to wear a gown or hat that is a little out of style but which bears the stamp of artistic beauty, rather than a garment remodelled by an inferior dressmaker. Now if all our clothes were made by "Artists in Dress" we should not think it necessary, or even desirable to have them altered constantly.

We should thus avoid the terrible half-yearly

We should thus avoid the terrible half-yearly scramble to have our clothes adapted to the last fashion, for "a thing of beauty is a joy for-

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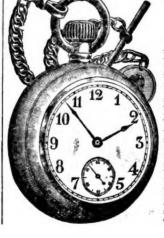


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CONDUCTED BY AUNT SARAH.



HE making of sandwiches has developed into a fine art, with the caterer, for at all five o'clock teas you will find them in all sorts of varieties and all sorts of shapes, and now comes a sandwich with a handle. This is a great boon to ladies who do not care to remove their gloves. The bread is cut in three-cornered slices and one

bread is cut in three-cornered slices and one corner is lengthened out so as to form a handle. After the sandwich is filled and put together, a strip of fringed florights

After the sandwich is filled and put together, a strip of fringed florist's paper is neatly wound around this long end, and in this way the sandwich may be handled and eaten without in the least soiling the gloves or fingers.

Always use bread that is a day old, and that has been kept in a dry place, for sandwiches. A nice salad sandwich is made of brown bread onto which has been spread very thinly a dressing of pepper, salt, hard boiled egg yolks and lemon juice, with a little shredded water cress. Striped sandwiches are made by laying very thin slices of graham or brown bread alternately between thin slices of white bread, and

by between thin slices of white bread, and spreading every other slice with cream cheese. The best of meat sandwiches are no longer made with slices of the meat, but the meat is finely chopped and spread, with a nice dressing, over the slices; this makes them much easier to eat.

finely chopped and spread, with a nice dressing, over the slices; this makes them much easier to eat.

Gingerbread sandwiches are a novelty, and are made of thin slices of gingerbread spread with shreddings of the dark meat of fowl, with a little spice sprinkled over all. Another variety of sweet sandwich is one in which the filling is of chopped sweetmeats. These sweet sandwiches are crowding out the sweet cakes, formerly in evidence at afternoon teas.

A "Cover" is the name given to the paraphernalia which is necessary for each person for a full course dinner. Of course the number of utensils and glasses is determined by the number of courses to be served,—but the ordinary meaning of a "cover" is a plate—upon which is put the soup dish when served, and which is removed at the end of the soup course—forks at the left of the plate, together with a small bread and butter plate. At the right are arranged the knives of various sizes, soup spoon, teaspoon and butter spread, in the order named. The glasses are arranged in front, and a little to the right, and depend upon the number and kinds of wine to be served; of course the water glass is here. The napkin is placed near the plate. If the dinner is to be a long one, it is better to renew the silver when needed, rather than to lay the table with too many pieces at first.

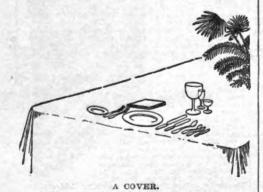
A few hints may be of use just at this time, when all kinds of renovating, cleaning and general upheaving is on the tapis.

When putting down stair carpeting, put something under the edge, at least—that is, under the part of the carpet which comes across the edge of the stair. If you cannot afford the patent felt pads sold for this purpose, make some of old blankets or strips of old woolen gowns. Stair carpets will last twice as long if protected where they go over the edges.

Ink marks may be removed from books, if the stains are not of too long standing, by moistening them with a soft cloth dipped in the following mixture: Add to a teaspoon of chlorinated lime enough water to cover it. Apply to

chlorinated lime enough water to cover it. Apply to the stain, and make a second application if it is not removed by the first.

To keep flies off glit frames of pictures, paint the frames with the water in which onions have been boiled. This doesn't injure the gilding and is a sure preventive against flies.



Do not keep groceries such as sugar, tea, etc. in the bags in which they come from the store, but have some wooden boxes with tightly fitting covers into which to put them as soon as they come. A great deal of strength is thus saved, to the articles, and also the contents are thus saved, as, if left in the bags for any length of time the bags get torn and so the contents are often spilled over the pantry shelves and have to be swept up and thrown away. Glass preserving lars are very good for keeping tea, coffee, rice, powdered sugar etc., for they are thus kept air-tight, and then there is the advantage of being able to tell at a glance, just what is in the bottles—while with boxes the covers have to be removed.

Scorched linen may be restored to its proper color by dampening it and laying it on the grass to bleach. This must be repeated several times.

A dish of charcoal standing in a larder will keep the articles sweet and wholesome almost as well as ice. It is a great disinfectant, but must be changed constantly. Fresh meat is preserved a long time by sprinkling it with

powdered borax. When it is to be used, rinse in clear water.

powdered borax. When it is to be used, rinse in clear water.

Marble statuary may be cleaned with a solution of saleratus and boiling water. Use a quarter of a pound of saleratus to two quarts of water and boil two hours. Leave it on the marble twenty-four hours and then wash off. Stains may be removed from marble by a solution of equal parts of vitriol and lemon juice. Wet the spots and leave them for an hour, and then wipe with a soft cloth. To clean bronze, rub with sweet oil and polish with chamois.

A weak solution of salt and water is one of the best remedies for poor digestion, and for a cold in the head there is nothing better. Snuff up the nose. A handful of rock salt added to the bath acts as an invigorator, and a gargle is a good remedy for sore throat. Salt and water is excellent for the teeth as it is very cleansing and hardens the gums.

In case of burns or scald, apply common whiting and oil, or water if oil is not at hand. Make the ingredients into a paste and lay it over the burned parts, covering up with some old pieces of lines and exten wateding.

Make the ingredients into a paste and lay it over the burned parts, covering up with some old pieces of linen and cotton wadding. For headache, sponge the head all over, night and morning, with water as hot as can be borne, and rub dry with a coarse towel.

To clean japanned trays, first wipe with a clean cloth wrung out of lukewarm water, to remove all dirt. Then sprinkle dry flour over and polish with a soft cloth.

To prevent the shrinkage of flannel, put new

and poiss with a soft cloth.

To prevent the shrinkage of flannel, put new flannel into clean cold water and let it remain for a week, changing the water often. Then wash in warm water using a little soap.

An excellent liniment for bruises is equal parts of laudanum, alcohol and oil of wormwood.

wood. A good recipe for those who are suffering from summer complaint is made as follows:

Mix one teaspoonful ground cinnamon with one-fourth teaspoon saleratus and one teaspoon sugar. Pour on boiling water and let it remain until cool and then add one ounce of tincture rhubarb. The dose is one half to a full wine-

Another remedy is made from an ounce each of camphor, capsicum, tincture rhubarb, opium and peppermint. It is to be taken in milk and water, twenty drops for an adult and five for a child, the dose repeated every two hours until



N instrument for massaging the eye has been invented by a Frenchman, which is said to be particularly valuable in cases of short sight. This instrument causes the hardening of the eye to disappear and

of the eye to disappear and gradually restore it to its normal tone. The pressure exercised by the apparatus brings the crystalline nearer to the retina and thus lessens the effect of refraction. Progressive short sight is not only stopped, but the eye is otherwise much improved by the use of the instrument.



HE curious way in which fishes eat is a study. Some have teeth and some have none; some draw in the food by suction; the sturgeon is one of this class. The jelly-fish wraps its body around its prey and absorbs its food. The crab chews up its food with its legs and claws before passing it into the mouth. The skate's mouth sets transversely across its head, the jaws working with a rolling motion like two hands set back to back. The carp masticates its food in its throat, where its teeth are set. The star-fish fastens itself upon its victim, turns its stomach wrong side out and engulfs turns its stomach wrong side out and engulis

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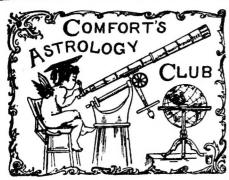


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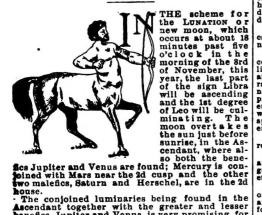
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CONDUCTED BY REGULUS.



THE scheme for the LUNATION or new moon, which occurs at about 18

wo malefics, Saturn and Herschel, are in the 2d house.

The conjoined luminaries being found in the Ascendant together with the greater and lesser benefics, Jupiter and Venus, is very promising for the public health and the general welfare of the people, though the malefics in the 2d house indicate heavy drafts upon the Nation's treasury and points to controversy and adverse criticism of administration methods by political opponents; unusual excitement in political circles over the currency question or the financiering of the nation with more than usual scolding by fault finders who have political axes to grind; some bad case of embezzlement of public money is indicated for the lunation; and malicious attack upon the authorities over their course in connection with postal matters. It is apprehended that there will be some atractious crime committed or discovered involving poisoning, and accidental poisoning generally is to be guarded against through the middle days of the month. There will be unusual fluctuations in the money market in the last ten days of the month, which seem to usher in a season of extraordinary excitement involving strife, violence among lawless characters, strikes and disorders among railroad men, mechanics, or telegraph operators and probably some bad storms. More care than usual ought to be given to horses as there is probability of some disease of an epidemic character among them. Diseases among men involving the liver and the lungs are to be particularly guarded against.

CELESTIAL CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER, 1899.

NOVEMBER 1—Wednesday. The month opens with a superior day for nearly all affairs of consequence, but particularly for buying, selling, leasing or improving real estate or for the execution of deeds concerning such matters; also for dealings with masons, contractors and builders, shipwrights, plumbers, farmers, miners and generally those engaged in the dirty and laborious avocations; purchase coal, lumber, lime and agricultura, products.

3—Thursday. Another of the belieft days farmers.

sura, products.

— Thursday. Another of the bright days for all classes of commercial and mercantile transactions; purchase goods for trade execute writings of consequence for matters pertaining to money and with bankers, persons of wealth, judges, court officers, clergymen, and church trustees; deal in wool and woolen goods, church furnishings, and commercial paper.

furnishings, and commercial paper.

3.—Friday. Begin this day early and urge all business diligently; REQULUS particularly urges his friends in the intellectual pursuits to press their several vocations to the utmost, and recommends the day equally for the merchant, tradesman, and traveler; let the mind be employed to the fullest extent; let judges weigh testimony and decide important cases and lawyers take initiatory steps and urge proceedings in litigation of magnitude. An exception is urged here in above matters for persons born about the 19th of February, 21st of May, or 23rd of August, of past years, as the time is more likely to develop some troublesome experiences and to be less auspicious for new ventures in their lives. Such persons should beware of controversies and disputes and keep out of the way of harm from fire, explosions, or animals of vicious nature.

keep out of the way of harm from fire, explosions, or animals of vicious nature.

4—Saturday. Use the forenoon for principal steps in the elegant avocations; dealing in articles of dress, adornment and decoration; as the noon is passed, however, put a bridle on thy tongue, avoid haste in act and deed and do not engage in quarrels or controversies. Burgical operations, especially upon the female anatomy, better be postponed for a season, where possible, as highly inflammatory conditions prevail; travel not unnecessarily, defer correspondence, look out for fires, and see that no opportunity is given for thieves who will be especially active just at this time.

5—Sunday. A Sabbath likely to be noted for unual nervous excitement and feverish activity; strange peculiarities, irritability and restlessness will be common; the mind at this period will specially incline towards the curious in science, art and mechanism and ingenious, new and unusual ideas are born and peculiar notions, whims and "isms" provoke discord and controversy; the time is generally unfavorable for persons born about the dates indicated in the 3rd paragraph, and is not to be taken by them for making any new beginning.

5—Monday. Strange occurrences baffle thine efforts during the first half of this day, and thou shouldst not make any application for favor or advantage from thy superior or persons engaged in trade in household goods or real estate.

7—Tueaday. Still an unfavorable time, recommendare attention to vontine matters only and crisidian.

7—Tuesday. Still an unfavorable time, recommending attention to routine matters only and forbidding much success in any new venture; don't place thyself in the way of harm from accidents; look out for fires and victous animals, exercising more than usual care if compelled to be about machinery or in underground places; there are likely to be some bad accidents from falling walls or debris, by which human lives are en-

8-Wednesday. This day introduces a train of much bettered conditions, inviting the active pursuit of business and the vigorous prosecution of all honorable ventures; use the forenoon particularly for thy dealings with banks and the monied world, making collections, buying goods for trade, and otherwise employing all thine energies for the financial welfare.

Thursday. Another one of the best days of the month, to be fully improved for all honorable undertakings in life. It is especially favorable for the artistic and decorative callings; for music and paintings; also for milling operations, metal working and the extensive manufacture, purchase or sale of machinery, drugs and chemicals; also patented articles, electrical apparatus, brass and iron work, fire-arms, etc.; do correspondence of consequence; apply for patents, trade marks, and copyrights, and generally urge the literary engagements in the afternoon.

10—Friday. Avoid money speculations in the fore-moon of this day; invest not thy capital in merchandise for trade and part with thy means sparingly; the after-moon is more favorable and invites activity in matters pertaining to houses and lands or their improvement.

pertaining to houses and lands or their improvement.

11—Naturday. The influences of this day are of inter a treacherous character and it will be better to defer matters of much importance until a more propitious day. To the fair the influences for a few days are ominous of mischief and Regulus warns them against decit in the social walks of life. The female sex meet strange and unfortunate experiences unless on guard and encounter mischievous conditions for health, especially if born about the 24th of February or May, or the 27th of August or November, of past years. Proprietors of theaters and other places of amusement should beware by making engagements on this day and should be on the alert against injury to their interests.

13-Sunday. The day is peculiarly propitions

for religious exercises, though the late afternoon in-clines to melancholy and forbids thee to expect much pleasure in associations with aged persons.

pleasure in associations with aged persons.

13.—Monday. Improve this day for all ingenious and mechanical trades and avocations, especially for chemical experiments and processes and electrical ventures, and the day generally for dealings with surgeons, dentists, military men, cutlers, manufacturers, and all who deal in or employ sharp instruments or fire in their avocations. Use the day also for seeking favor from public officers and persons in charge of public works.

14.—Tuesday. Arise betimes and push all manner of business to the utmost; prosecute mathematical and scientific studies; deal with printers, booksellers, and all engaged in the literary callings and the ingenious occupations; do important correspondence, travel and make contracts; commercial men are especially favored; choose not the day, however, for courtship or marriage.

15-Wednesday. A day not conducive to progress in any direction though it is by no means unfavorable for any of the general transactions of life.

16.—Thuraday. Give preference to the forenoon hours for all commercial transactions and literary efforts, also for the prosecution of matters concerned with the fine arts; music, painting and the drama are favored; have care, however, as the afternoon advances that you do not induige in foolish and unnecessary expenditures; do not buy goods for trade.

17.—Friday. Not to be depended upon: have numeral

17—Friday. Not to be depended upon; have unusual care in loaning thy signature or giving credit in business; the day is best devoted to routine matters only.

ness; the day is best devoted to routine matters only.

18—Saturday. An evil forenoon; form no hasty conclusions in business; litigation and contention are likely to interfere seriously with the happy outcome of affairs of magnitude or importance now begun; be not rash in thought or act and scrutinize carefully all business enterprises now presenting themselves; seek not promotion in public positions nor give offence to thine employer; keep out of quarrels and have no dealings in wearing apparel or any kind of artistic goods; let all special entertainments be temperate and violent experiences guarded against.

19—Sunday. A day inviting patience, forbearance,

19—Sunday. A day inviting patience, forbearance rest and quiet.

20-Monday. Strange annoyances or hindrances are likely to interfere with satisfactory prosecution of general business, but as the noon is passed let the best efforts of the day be put forth.

21.—Tuesday. Begin this day with the dawn for it is one of excellent promise, especially for the merchant and traveler; the forenoon hours being really the best for money dealings, the beginnings of great and noble undertakings, entering upon new business and pushing that already established; have money negotiations and deal with persons of wealth and station.

22—Wednesday. A passive day in which local conditions contribute little impulse; improve vigorously the benevolent indications of thy nativity.

23—Thuraday. The inventive faculties are now unusually acute and some remarkable discovery in electrical apparatus or in chemical matters is likely at this time; conditions on this day are favorable for the elegant and artistic engagements; let the artist and musician vigorously urge their pursuits; seek pleasure and amusement from the drama or the social entertainment in the evening.

24—Friday. Bargain for real estate at this time, when also commence affairs of importance for improvement to landed property; deal with farmers, miners, plumbers, nurserymen and cattle raisers; do not seek favor from thy superior in the afternoon.

25—Saturday. Have no dealings with usurers or very old or eccentric persons nor expect much consideration from officers or employees of railways or in government positions.

ment positions.

26—Sunday. A quarrelsome and contentious Sabbath, inviting patience in a remarkable degree; the religious discourse will be aggressive and controversial and marked by haste and false logic. Let all persons born about the 10th of March, June, September, or December, of past years, look carefully to their affairs lest by their recklessness or haste they become involved in litigation and experience misfortune or loss, or in some cases suffer violent hurts or diseases; such persons are now generally excitable, contentious and quarrelsome; they are admonished that patience and discretion will prove profitable allies in the present juncture of their affairs; the fair sex are peculiarly under a ban and we shall read of some unusual excitement over deeds of violence suffered.

27-Monday. Urge business vigorously on this day; deal with government officials and large corporate interests; apply for patents and hasten trade in patented articles.

28—Tuesday. Give preferences to this day for mechanical and inventive efforts and for dealing in metals, chemicals, glassware, hardware, cutlery, and electrical materials and machinery. Manufacturing enterprises are encouraged and surgical operations and chemical experiments succeed.

chemical experiments succeed.

29—Wednesday. One of the very excellent days of the month, which Regulus recommends to his friends for the inauguration of their most important ventures in the passing life, especially if they pertain to the elegant occupations or the polite arts; have transactions concerning houses and lands and their improvements in the forenoon hours, when also give thine efforts to the literary affairs; sign contracts, do correspondence, hire help and travel.

neip and travel.

30—Thursday. Conditions are decidedly baffling on this day and it is better to defer matters of much importance until a more promising time; beware of visionary schemes for suddenly becoming wealthy; as, if they present themselves at this time, they are likely to be delusive and untrustworthy.

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Special wholesale price for this sale, \$7.98.

Our fortunate purchase of materials is your gain. We will sell you for \$5.00 a cloak that would cost you, elsewhere, at least \$10.00.



No. 1540. Magnificent Ladies' Plush Cape of Ladies Plush Cape of the finest silk seal plush, 20 inches long and has a very full sweep; elaborate-ly beaded and braided and trimmed around col-lar, down front and around bottom with black with a with a around bottom with place thibet fur; lined with a very fine quality black satin rhadame.

Special wholesale price for this sale,

> You cannot afford to let a chance like this slip by. You save by. You save at least 50 per cent. by ordering



No. 1424. Very Stylish Ladies' Double Cloth Ladies' Double Cloth Cape of a very fine quality black beaver cloth, is 27 inches long with a very full sweep, handsomely trimmed with black satin ribbon, the collar and upper cape being edged with black thib-et fur.

Special wholesale price for this sale, \$3.48. Not until a garment is correct in style, faultless in workman-ship and perfect in fit can it bear the Gross-

write to-day for our handsomely illustrated catalogue No. 70. It is free.



No. 1421. An Extremely
Good Cloth Cape, made of a
very fine quality heavy black
boucle cloth, 30 inches long
with a very full sweep; deep
storm collar which, together
with the front of the garment, is edged with a good
quality of black thibet fur;
lined with black silkaline.
Special wholesale
price for this sale,
\$3.74.

Return at our expense any garment or-dered of us, which you do not find ex-actly as represented and a wonderful

No. 1432

walue. We retail at wholesale prices, and guarantee satis-



Order quickly before the best garments are sold out. Even though you do not need a garment at the present time, it will pay you to hold it until you do.

We guarantee satisfaction. Any garment proving unsatisfactory upon receipt may be returned at our expense.

No. 1427 \$3.98

No. 1450. Magnificent Ladies' Cloth Cape, No. 1450. Magnificen
Ladies' Cloth Cape,
of the finest quality
heavy boucle cloth; 30
Inches long with a
very wide sweep; large
storm collar and front
edged with brown bear
fur; lined throughout
with a very good quality black mercerized
talienne. italienne.
Special wholesale price for
this sale,
\$5.74.

Tell your friends about this phenomenal sale. We will esteem it a special favor,

No. 1430. Extremely Pret-ty Ladles' Cloth Cape, made of the finest quality black kersey cloth, 27 inches long; very full sweep; elaborately embroidered with black mohair braid and beaded with the finest cut jet; collar is embroidered similarly \$5.74 to cape; new style in-verted plaited back

werted plaited back with strap trimming down front and around bottom. Special wholesale price for this sale, \$4.48. Our handsome ly illustrated catalogue No. 70 should be in the hands of every lady who lays of every lady who lays any claim to style. It is free for the asking. No. 1432. Handsome Ladles' Cloth Cape, made of a very fine quality black boucle cloth (sometimes called astrachan cloth), 30 inches long with a very wide sweep; large storm collar and front edged with black thibet fur; lined throughout with black satin rhadame; new inverted plaited back.

Special price for this Special price for this sale, \$4.98. When ordering do





No. 1301. Extremely Stylish Ladies' Cloth Jacket, made Ladies' Cloth Jacket, made of a fine heavy quality black boucle cloth, 22 inches long and tastefully trimmed in front with over-laid kersey straps, eight fancy buttons; plaited back; lined with a very good quality black Italienne, Special wholesale price for this sale, \$3.98.

No. 1302. Same as No. 1301. Of fine black melton cloth. Price, \$3.98.

You run absolutely no risk in ordering from us, as you need not pay one cent until you have care-fully examined and accepted the goods at your express office.



Our for tunate purchase of material is your gain. We sell you for \$5 a cloak that would cost you elsewhere at least \$10.
Our garments are all extremely well made by expert tailors, and are sold at prices that dely competition. Order quickly

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No. 1304. Very Nobby Ladies' Cloth Jacket, made of a fine quality black curly boucle cloth, 23 inches long; lined throughout with a good quality black serge; deep storm coller; two pockets; cost back.

Special whole sale price for this sale, \$3.48.

You can not afford to let a chance like this slip by. You save at least 50 per cent. by order-ing now.

ing now.
Tell your friends about this phenomenal sale.
We will esteem it a special favor.



No. 1310. Very Swell Ladies'
Cloth Jacket, is made of a fine
quality black or navy blue kersey cloth, is 22 inches long
and is lined throughout
with a very good quality
silk serge; has over-lapped
seams; two pockets.
Special wholesale price
for this sale, \$4.98.
When ordering this
garment do not fail to
mention whether you
desire black or navy
blue.

Not until a gar-ment is correct in style, faultiess in workmanship and perfect in fit can it bear the Grossman label.

No. 1320. A Very Beautiful Ladies' Cloth Jacket, made of highest grade black tight-curl boucle cloth; 23 inches long; trimmed with over-laid kersey straps; lined throughout with black silk serge; has deep storm collar; two pockets; eight fancy combination buttons.

Special wholesale price for this sate, \$5.98.

No. 1320 \$5.98 Return at our expense
any garment ordered
of us, which you do
not find exactly as
represented, and a
wonderful value.
Our fortunate purchase of material is your
gain. We will sell you for
\$5 a cloak that would cost
you elsewhere at least \$10.0 you elsewhere at least \$10.

No. 1315. This Beau tiful Ladies' Double-breasted Cloth Jacket, made of a very fine black or navy blue kersey cloth, 23 inches long, new style notched front; gar-ment is trimmed with silk-stitched kersey straps; lined with colored silk serge; two pockets.
Special wholesale price for this sale, \$5.98.

Order quickly, before Order quickly, before the best garments are sold out. Even though you do not need a garment at the present time, it will pay you to hold it until you do. Write plainly when ordering. Give your name address, number of the gar ment desired and you

No. 1321. Very Stylish La-les' Double-breasted Cloth Jacket, made of highest grade black or navy blue kersey cloth: 23 inches long; trimmed, as snown, with over-lapped kersey straps; has new notched storm collar; double-stitched seams; coat back; lined throughout with a good quality black satin rha-dame. No 1315 \$5.98 Special wholesale price for this sale, \$6.48.

You run absolutely no risk in ordering from us, as you need not pay one cent until you have carefully examined and accepted the goods at your express office.

Tell your friends about this phenomenal sale. We will esteem it a special favor.

No. 1321

No. 1323. A Very Nobby Ladies' Double - breasted Cloth Jacket, made of a fine quality black or navy blue kersey cloth; 23 inches long and direct the combined the fine quality black satin rha-

dame; trimmed, as shown, with over-laid kersey straps; new scalloped front and back; two pockets.

Special wholesale price for this sale, \$6.98.

When ordering do not forget to give your name, address, number of garment desired, and your measurements.
You can not afford to let a chance like this slip by.
You save at least 50 per cent. by ordering now.



REMEMBER!

No money required in advance. Give your name, post office address, nearest express office, number of the garment wanted, and measurements, as per instructions opposite.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION!

GREAT MAIL - ORDER CLOAK HOUSE CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

Measurements Necessary when Ordering.

For a Cape, give the number of inches around fullest part of bust and size of collar worn.

For a Jacket, give number of inches around fullest part of bust, size of col-lar, and inside sleeve length.

YOU RUN NO RISK!